THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.---NO. 235. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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Single subscribers.....$1.50
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Clubs of ten.....1.15
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PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

MICHIGAN.

The Great Holocaust!

HORROR UPON HORROR!

Great Loss of Life!

TERRIBLE SUFFERING!

Appeals for Aid!

DETROIT, Mich., October 14.—The news which has been received to-day confirms the previous reports as to the wide-spread desolation inflicted by the fires in various parts of the State from Port Huron to Point Aix Borques. The shore is almost deserted, the inhabitants being burned out and obliged to flee, saving nothing.

Particulars of the Manistee and Holland conflagration also give a more disastrous aspect than the first reports. All the energies of the people of the city are now directed to aiding the sufferers in our own State, and contributions of money, provisions and clothing are being made.

The Detroit *Free Press* Company to-day sent to the committee a check for five hundred dollars, and the employes of the same office contributed nearly $100 more. Senator Chandler and E. B. Ward each contributed $1,000. The employes of the *Tribune* gave over $100. The Central Relief Committee sent a special agent to Manistee with $5,000 worth of supplies and $1,000 in cash; they also sent an agent to Lake Huron with clothing and supplies. The committee established a central depot for the reception of clothing, provisions, &c., and are receiving liberal contributions. Collections will be taken up in all the churches to-morrow for the aid of the Michigan sufferers in most of the cities throughout the States. Relief committees have been formed, and the good work is being pushed with energy, and immense sums of ready money must be raised to enable the destitute farmers and others to rebuild and purchase the necessary tools and stock

The following is received from the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Relief Committee:

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 14.—The Manistee Relief Committee of Grand Rapids congratulate the noble people of Detroit for the car loads of contributions which arrived at Grand Haven this evening. Lansing also responds with a car load of flour and provisions. General Cutcheon, of Manistee, with his wife and children, has just arrived. He is bereft of house, furniture, books, papers and every memento of his past life, and all the clothing left to him is now worn by himself and family. The great multitude at Manistee is in the same condition, without shelter, bedding, clothing or food. Mr. Cutcheon says there are four thousand people who need immediate help. He wishes to say to the people of Michigan that when the people of Manistee heard of the Chicago calamity they were in despair, but when they heard of the generous response for Manistee, and feel as if there was yet something to live for. He advises the people to send solid uncooked food, such as flour, meats and groceries; next send bedding for the women and children to rest upon; next send winter clothing, for the women only escaped in their night clothes, with their children in their arms. These want clothing. It must be remembered that Manistee is away from a farming community or from farmers' supplies. She is also without railroad connection, and consequently her case is not only a needy one, but also perilous. Luckily a government vessel is at hand, with an able and brave sailor in charge, to convey contributions from Grand Haven. At Manistee there is an efficient committee organized, with Dr. Ellis at the head, a prudent and energetic man. At Grand Haven Hon. T. W. Ferry is in charge. The people of the State may rest assured that their contributions will be faithfully and judiciously applied. The railroads carry all relief for Manistee free of expense. Consign every package to Senator Ferry, and mark "Manistee Relief." At Grand Haven everything will be packed securely in warehouses until shipped. One thing more they want at Manistee—carpenters' tools. Every tool was destroyed. They have plenty of lumber, and with tools, nails and glass can soon erect shanties. Send these. The insurance of Manistee was mostly in Chicago and Milwaukee companies.

MILWAUKEE, October 15.—Late accounts from Northern Wisconsin confirm all previous reports and rumors. The loss of life in the neighborhood of the burned city of Peshtego will reach over 1,500. Fifteen per cent. of those injured cannot recover. The fire-tornado was heard at a distance like the roaring of the sea. Balls of fire were soon observed to fall like meteors in different parts of the town, igniting whatever they touched. People rushed with their children in their arms for a place of safety, but the storm of fire was upon them and enveloped them in flames, smoke, burning sand and cinders, and those unable to reach the river were suffocated and roasted alive. This terrible scene happened on Sunday night, the 8th of October, already made famous by the Chicago horror.

A member of the relief committee sent from Milwaukee with supplies, says the only survivors were those who were fortunate enough to reach the water, many throwing themselves into the mill pond and clinging to floating logs. A number of these were drowned by being thrown from the logs by maddened horses and cattle that rushed into the water. The fiery cyclone swept over a tract of country eight or ten miles wide. Every building, fence and all the timber was licked up clear by the tongues of fire.

The town of Peshtego numbered 2,000, one thousand of whom perished on the fearful night.

Reports from the east shore of Green Bay place the loss of life fully as high as at Peshtego. The same account states that the immediate wants of the people are supplied, but large amounts of provisions and clothing will be required for the coming winter. Mayor Ludington, of Milwaukee, has published the following appeal for aid:

Milwaukee, October 14.—The calamity that has befallen our State and some of our neighboring States are truly appalling. Over 1,500 men, women and children have been burned to death in Wisconsin alone. Their houses and farms are to a large extent entirely destroyed, the very soil having been burned and destroyed, with all their autumn and root crops. They are utterly destitute, and will require full support at least till another season. Seven counties in our own State are thus in great part utterly destroyed. Whole regions of country in Western Michigan are in the same condition, and these fires are still raging and destroying. Milwaukee is doing all she can do. By her close neighborhood to Chicago she was enabled to send large quantities of supplies into that devastated city during the progress of the fire, feeding her firemen and exhausted citizens. Vast numbers of Chicago sufferers are now filling our houses and public buildings, and are ministered to. Hundreds of tons of provisions, and clothing, and stoves, and other needful articles have been sent to Chicago, to northern Wisconsin and to western Michigan. We are doing our best, but the amount of suffering in our own State is beyond our power alone to assuage. We appeal to the public for aid. We will be Chief Dispenser of supplies to the sufferers in Wisconsin and Western Michigan. We have made every necessary arrangement to accomplish these purposes with economy. All contributions in money should be sent to Mr. Alexander Mitchell, banker; all contributions, such as clothing, bedding and other necessary supplies, may be directed to Harrie N. Ludington, Mayor.

—The Sub Committee on Ku Klux have examined forty-two witnesses at Huntsville, Ala., including several of the principal public men on the Democratic side, who regard the country as peaceful. On the other side many persons, including negroes, testified to acts of violence.

FOREIGN.

Chicago Relief Fund.

CUSTOMS TREATY SIGNED.

Papal Infallibility.

THE AUSTRIAN CABINET.

FRANCE.

CUSTOMS TREATY SIGNED.

PARIS, October 14.—The *Bien Public*, the Ministerial organ, announces that Bismarck and Pouyer Quertier yesterday signed the customs treaty between France and Germany. The financial portion of the convention is definitively concluded by the signatures of the two ministers. That part which relates to the regulation of customs must be submitted to the German Reichsrath for ratification. With the conclusion of the treaty, Bismarck agrees to release the bankers who were guarantees for the payment of the indemnity, and accepts as sufficient official guarantee Thiers and Pouyer Quertier. The financial portion of the treaty provides that the balance of the indemnity money remaining due by France shall be paid in specie bills to the amount of eighty millions francs every fortnight until the entire balance is liquidated, such payment to be commenced on the 15th day of January next. It is further stipulated that six of the departments of France now occupied by German troops shall be evacuated immediately. Thirty thousand German troops are to remain in France pending the liquidation of the indemnity, but it is agreed that if the terms of the convention are faithfully carried out, that the number will be materially reduced in the course of six months from the signing of the treaty.

THE ALGERIAN INSURRECTION.

Advices from Algeria state that the natives in the northern part of the province of Constantina had risen against the French, and were in open hostility. Troops had been dispatched to the locality of the trouble, but their number is not sufficient to quell the insurrection. It is probable that this new outbreak will demand the dispatching of additional troops from France to the colony.

CUSTOMS TREATY SIGNED.

PARIS, October 15.—Thiers has formally announced to the Legislative Committee that the customs treaty of Alsace and Lorraine is signed, and now only awaits ratification. He states that the principle of reciprocity is recognized; that the payment of four and a half milliards indemnity is to be completed before the end of March; that the evacuation of French territory will commence within a fortnight after the ratification of the treaty, and that Germany cedes to France a small strip of territory.

The *Official Journal* says the treaty just concluded with Germany consists of three separate conventions—one territorial, rectifying frontiers; one financial, providing for the payment of the indemnity and involving the withdrawal of the German troops from France, and the other relating to customs. The last stipulates that the products of Alsace and Lorraine shall be permitted to enter France free for twelve months, and accords the same privilege to the products of France entering those territories.

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

PARIS October, 15.—A meeting of citizens of the United States, now in Paris, was held last night, in response to a call from the American Minister to take action for the relief of Chicago. Mr. Washburne presided and made an eloquent appeal. Speeches were also made by General Banks, J. Meredith Read, American Consul General, and Mr. Tofer, of Georgia. The sum of 200,000 francs was subscribed on the spot.

REPUBLICAN ALLIANCE.

A meeting of the Republican Alliance at St. Etienne was broken up by the police yesterday. Important documents were seized, and searches are now being made at the homes of members of the alliance.

MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

Traffic by the Mont Cenis tunnel begins to-morrow, lines of railroad connecting with the tunnel having been completed.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Prince Napoleon applied for a permit from the French government to go to Corsica.

GERMANY.

A CAUTION.

BERLIN, October 14.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* of this date contains a caution against giving too ready credence to unofficial statements in regard to the conclusion of the customs treaty with France. It expresses a doubt whether the negotiations have virtually terminated.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

MUNICH, October 14.—There was an important debate to-day in the Lower House of the Bavarian Reichsrath on the subject of Papal infallibility. The Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, replying to the interpellation by a number of deputies, heretofore reported in these dispatches, said that the State had at all times the right to take charges to the laws relating to the Church. The Church having declared a change of principles, and infallibility being a doctrine dangerous to the State, the government had resolved to protect any and all of its citizens who could not accept the infallibility of the Pope. The government would still consider such persons as Catholics, and it would oppose any encroachment by the Church upon the principles of the civil constitution. Moreover, the Minister declared that the sentiment of the King and Council of State favored a separation of the religious and political branches of the government and a complete independence of each other.

THE EMPRESS' DONATION.

BERLIN, October 15.—The Empress Augusta, gratefully remembering the kindly feeling shown by the Americans for Germany during the last war, sends 1,000 thalers to the committee formed in this city for the relief of the sufferers in Chicago.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, October 14.—The *Times* this morning states that the Lord Mayor has received £17,000 as the result of two days' subscriptions to the Chicago relief fund. Lists have been opened for contributions in Birmingham, Bradford, Hanley and other towns in the manufacturing districts.

THE RECENT CONFLAGRATIONS.

The *Times* has a leader reviewing the Chicago conflagration and the great fires now ravaging the Northwest, and advising prompt action by the United States authorities in suppressing the attempted Fenian invasion of Manitoba. It draws the conclusion that England and Englishmen are herein furnished with every incentive to alleviate the calamities in the west.

FREE TRANSPORTATION.

Nearly all the railway and express steamer lines are announced in readiness to transport contributions.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamships India, Cambria, Italy, Siberia and Wyoming have arrived out

AUSTRIA.

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

VIENNA, October 15.—The American Minister has opened subscriptions for the assistance of Chicago.

CABINET CRISIS.

VIENNA, October 15.—A Cabinet crisis is again threatened. Beust declares he will resign if the demands of the Czechs are complied with. The Emperor's decision is unknown.

BELGIUM.

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

BRUSSELS, October 15.—Responding to the call of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the merchants of the Brussels Exchange have appointed a committee which is receiving subscriptions for Chicago.

WEST INDIES.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

HAVANNA, October 14.—The Spanish steamer Canarias, from Cadiz, has arrived with reinforcements for the Spanish army.

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUTLER, PA., Oct. 14, 1871.

The following is the official vote on the Assembly ticket in this county:

Fleeger, R	3,162	Lusk, D.	3142
Mickey, R.	3,095	Dunlap, D.	2,900
Letherman, R.	3,076	Keys, D.	2,898
Shurlock, R.	2,939	Cooper, D.	2,887

Republican majority on the State ticket, 104. The whole Republican ticket is elected except Black for District Attorney who was beaten by Reiber. J. H. N.

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.

	Stanton, R.	McCandless, D.	Beath, R.	Cooper, D.
Allegheny	3759		8169	
Armstrong	371		377	
Bedford		13	4	
Clarion		1068		1070
Greene		1468		1476
Washington		35		35
Franklin	395		395	
Mercer	816		836	
Cambria		735		744
Delaware	1607		1607	
Montour		340		366
Wyoming		164		163
Berks		5867		5816
Philadelphia	11494		11787	

BEAVER DISTICT.

	Beaver.	Washington.	Butler.	Total
Shurlock	2966	4851	2969	10,290
Mickey, R.	2940	4703	3093	10,736
Letherman, R.	3003	4856	3076	10,935
Fleeger, R.	2949	4841	3162	10,952
Dunlap, D.	2753	4912	2900	10,565
Lusk, D.	2729	4571	3142	10,442
Key, D.	2466	5075	2898	10,440
Cooper, D.	2405	5024	2887	10,316

The above are official from Washington, Beaver and Butler. Shurlock, Republican of Beaver, is beaten by Dunlap, Democrat, 173. The other three Republicans are elected.

OHIO.

THE STATE ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—The *Commercial* this morning figures Young, Republican, elected to the Senate by seven hundred and twenty majority, also the election of both Wilson and Taft, Republicans, to the House, making the House delegation stand five Republicans and five Democrats.

BALTIMORE.

The Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, October 14.—In the Episcopal Convention, Mr. Jackson, of Maine, was excused from serving on the Committee on Uniformity of Ritual.

Dr. Haight, of New Jersey, said the Committee on Canons were ready to report on the subject of the change of Canon 20, Title 1, Of Use of Book of Common Prayer.

Dr. Paddock then read the report, detailing the proposed changes of omission and addition, and concluding with the recommendation of the following resolution:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that Canon 20, of Title I, entitled "Of Use of Book of Common Prayer," be amended to read as follows: Canon 20, of Use of Book of Common Prayer—Every minister shall on occasions of public worship use the Book of Common Prayer, as the same is or may be established by authority of the General Convention of the Church, and this rule shall be understood to prohibit additions to and omissions from the prescribed order of service except in the cases prescribed by section 14, of Canon 13, of Title 1; *Provided* that on other occasions than on Sundays and mornings of those week days for which a special service is ordered, and at all times in the mission stations and other churches than parish churches, where the prescribed order of morning and evening prayer cannot be used to the edification of other services, it may be used, compiled only from the Book of Common Prayer, but no such decorations shall be permissable, except in emergencies, without the approbation of the Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese.

Dr. Goodwin moved an amendment with a further proviso that the canon does not apply in terms to congregations worshiping.

The report and amendment were made the special order for Wednesday.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the memorial from the Diocese of Texas and California, and the question relating to the relief of dioceses too large for the supervision of single bishops, made a report with the recommendation that Clause 2, Section 13, Canon 13, Title 1, be amended to read as follows: A diocese without a bishop, or which a bishop is for a time under a disability by reason of a judicial sentence, or any part of a diocese in which the Bishop of such diocese by reason of its extent or other physical impediment cannot in person duly exercise the functions of his office, it may, by act of the convention of such diocese, and with the consent in the latter case of the Bishop thereof, be placed under the full Episcopal charge and authority of a Bishop of another diocese, or of a missionary Bishop, who shall thereupon be authorized to perform within such diocese or such part of diocese all the duties and offices of Bishop therein, of until such vacancy had been supplied or such disqualification has been removed, or until the next session of such convention has been revoked, and in the latter case until the consent of the Bishop of such diocese has been also withdrawn; provided, that in such last named case the Bishop or Missionary Bishop shall exercise such jurisdiction within the part of the diocese placed under his Episcopal charge as the act of a diocesan convention may provide.

The report was passed over without action, and a message from the House of Bishops authorizing the use in this church of the hymnal, reported by the Joint Committee of the General Convention, was taken up for consideration. The question being on concurring in the message from the bishops, Dr. Hume, of Pennsylvania, moved that the resolutions of the House of Bishops not only authorized the use of the hymnal as reported by the committee, but forbid the use of any other hymns in the public worship of the church.

After debate, Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment that the use of the hymnal be provisional until the session of the next General Assembly

A protracted and general debate followed until three o'clock, when, without taking a vote, the Convention adjourned till Monday at ten o'clock.

ST. LOUIS.

Trouble Among the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, October 14.—A dispatch received states that Mr. Kincaid, clerk of the Creek Indian Agency, reports that there is great excitement throughout the Indian Territory, in consequence of a quarrel among the Creeks, and thinks that a war between Cochoks, the lawful chief, and his rebellious subjects is a foregone conclusion. The two parties met at Okmulgee on Saturday last, armed to the teeth, and the agents had extreme difficulty in preventing a collision. If the United States troops are not sent there immediately a terrible fight will certainly ensue.

CHICAGO REFUGEES.

About one hundred more Chicago refugees arrived here, being provided for at the Rink and the Mullanphy Home. The cash subscriptions here now amount to $120,000, and the Soliciting Committees are still actively at work. All provisions now in store here will be shipped immediately, and a large lot of medical and hospital supplies will be sent at once to Miss Phoebe Cousins, of the St. Louis committee. The Ladies' Committee are very active, making and collecting clothing for the women and children, providing employment for those here, and properly caring for the sick and distressed. Many have already found employment, and places will be procured for both male and female.

DR. MEDLICOTT'S CASE.

The trial of Dr. Medlicott, at Garnet, Kansas, for poisoning Isaac M. Ruth, progresses slowly. The prosecution expect to prove a criminal intimacy between Mrs. Ruth and Medlicott, and that the latter was in Ruth's room when he died, and removed all evidence of a death-struggle by straightening the body and arranging the bed clothes.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

CHICAGO.

The Fires Extinguished.

CUSTOM HOUSE VAULT.

Meeting of the Legislature.

SUGGESTIONS MADE.

Bankers in Council.

FAVORABLE PROSPECTS.

Severe Wind Storm.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

THE FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

CHICAGO, October 14.—It commenced raining about twelve o'clock last night and has continued up to this hour (6 P. M.) and looks as if it might continue another eighteen hours. The effect of the storm has been to extinguish about all the flames that arose from the smouldering ruins of the great fire. The fires that prevailed in the immense piles of coal scattered all along the river have been about all extinguished. This will result in the saving of many thousand tons of coal, which, if the rain had not come, would have been consumed. The result has also given confidence to our citizens, as from the long continued drought every building was as dry as a tinder box, and continually liable to ignition from many causes. It will also afford a full supply of rain water, which will be satisfactory, from the condition of the water works, which are not yet in working order.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE VAULT.

The vault of the custom house was opened to-day. It contained one million dollars in gold and two millions in greenbacks. The gold was melted into an almost solid mass, and, of course, is safe in the shape of bullion. The greenbacks were entirely consumed beyond recognition. Of course the greenbacks belonged to the Government, and are no loss.

THE LEGISLATURE.

An informal joint convention of the Legislature of Illinois assembled at Standard Hall, in this city, this afternoon at one o'clock. The joint body came here for the purpose of inviting a committee of the citizens to meet with them to make such suggestions as the necessities of the present condition of Chicago seemed to demand. Lieutenant Governor Dougherty presided over the Senate. Mayor Mason occupied the platform with him.

Hon. John A. Logan, on behalf of a committee appointed at a meeting of citizens, presented a report from that committee in the shape of certain suggestions, that the lien held on the Illinois and Michigan Canal for three million dollars by the city of Chicago should be assumed by the State, as provided for in the Internal Improvement Act passed at last regular session of the Legislature, and that the amount be paid to the city at once, and that the State should at once provide for the support of the various charitable institutions now sustained by the city and county, including the county Insane Hospital, &c. This report was supported by Gen. Logan—who spoke eloquently—S. S. Hay, Wm. B. Ogden, Senator Fuller, Samuel W. Fuller, Rev. William Alvin Bonlett, M. F. Tuley, and others, and was then referred to the joint convention for their consideration when the two bodies were unified.

It was also suggested that the State taxes be remitted for 1871, and that a new assessment, in accordance with the present condition of affairs, be made.

THE OUTSTANDING CONTRACTS.

The Board of Trade, to-day, passed a resolution that all outstanding contracts be settled on the average prices of Saturday, October 7th.

BANKS REOPENING.

The First National Bank of Chicago had a meeting of its stock holders this afternoon, and voted to open on Monday and proceed with their business at once; paying all depositors, on demand, to the full extent of their deposits.

FREE PASSES ON RAILROADS.

Passes are being issued by the relief committee to the utterly destitute to all points on the Union Pacific where such persons can find work and shelter. All these passes will hereafter be signed by Geo. B. Pullman, Chairman, and countersigned by agents appointed by each of the railroads which receive them here. The roads forming parts of the lines leading from Chicago are respectfully requested to notify the chairman of the committee of their willingness to honor such passes. R. B. MASON, Mayor.

UNINJURED BANK.

The Union Stock Yard National Bank, located at the Union Stock Yards, was not disturbed by the fire, and has had no interruption of its business. Its customers are all live stock men, who have not suffered to any extent by the great conflagration. The bank pays all its obligations in currency or New York exchange.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

CHICAGO, October 15.—The following order has been this day issued by Colonel Wood, Assistant Superintendent of Railroad Mail Service:

Office of Assistant Superintendent of Railroad Mail Service, Chicago, October 15.—To all Postmasters, Railway Postal Clerks and Route Agents: The order of October 12 to send all mail matter to the railroad postal cars and larger offices for distribution, is hereby revoked. All mails to be ordered to be sent the same as previous to said order. Sufficient postal cars with postal clerks are now at work in this city to distribute all the mails as heretofore distributed at this office, without any delay. All railway postal clerks and route agents are required to report for duty at their respective offices every morning until further orders. All leaves of absence are revoked. To you the country looks for a prompt distribution and delivery of their mail. In view of the great calamity in this great distribution point of the West, redouble your exertions, and they shall not be disappointed. Having taken the responsibility of removing from the Post Office here all the mails and registered letters, thereby saving them from destruction, let no effort now be spared in distributing and delivering them promptly, with all other mail matter coming into your hands. Respectfully,

[Signed] GEORGE W. WOOD,
Asst. Supt. R. R. Mail Service.

FURIOUS GALE.

A furious gale prevailed in the city last night. It became almost a hurricane by twelve o'clock, but subsided before morning. It caused much alarm to the citizens, especially those residing in the vicinity of the late fire. Fire brands were blown about in every direction, and skeleton walls were prostrated in quick succession, shaking buildings in the vicinity from foundation to apex. Much alarm prevailed. People were rushing into the streets from their dwellings, in many instances fearful that their houses would be prostrated and they buried beneath the ruins. The excitement and alarm was scarcely less than on the night of the great disaster. Fortunately it had rained for twenty-four hours previous, and this prevented any conflagration. As the result of the tornado, the Sabbath has been recognized in a marked manner in all the churches left standing. In many instances two and three congregations of different religious tenets have worshiped in the same edifices at different hours. A marked religious feeling prevailed among the worshipers. Of course the theme of all the preachers was the great calamity. All spoke hopefully of the future of Chicago, both in her material and spiritual growth.

MEETING OF BANKERS.

A meeting of the officers of the National Banks of Chicago, was held at the office of the Third National Bank, 436 Wabash Avenue, on Saturday evening, October 15th, at six o'clock, for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Hurlburt, Controller of the Currency. J. J. Irwin Pearce, President of the Third National Bank, was called to the chair, and Henry Greenbaum, of the German National Bank, was elected Secretary. A full exchange of views touching the condition of the Chicago banks as affected by the late great fire was had, and it was ascertained, upon a comparison of liabilities and resources, that all the banks were perfectly sound, and should resume business at once. The only delay asked by any of the banks was for sufficient time to convey their safes from the ruins to the new places of business, and to arrange their books and office furniture.

After a general discussion, in which the Controller participated, on motion of Mr. Blair, President of the First National Bank, the resolution heretofore passed to pay fifteen per cent. cash immediately was unanimously rescinded.

Mr. Coolbaugh, President of the Union National Bank, offered the following resolution, which, after full discussion, was also unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The books and treasures of all the National Banks in the city, the safety of which was to some extent uncertain when the resolutions of the 12th inst. were adopted, have been recovered intact, and

WHEREAS, A careful examination of our assets since that time has convinced us not only of our entire solvency, but of our ability to carry on our business as usual without further delay, therefore,

Resolved, That all the National Banks of this city will open their doors at the temporary offices now occupied by them for the transaction of business on the 17th, at ten o'clock A. M.

To the Public—Having ascertained from personal investigation that the National Banks of Chicago are solvent institutions, and that, notwithstanding the late fire, they are able and ready to pay all just claims on presentation, I hereby announce that the National Banks of Chicago will open their doors for the transaction of business as usual on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M., and I hereby express my belief in their ability to meet all their legitimate engagements on demand.

[Signed,] W. R. HURLBURT,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE WISCONSIN FIRES.

The latest reports from the recent terrible fires in northern Illinois and Michigan represent the loss of life as being fearful. Some seven to eight hundred dead bodies had already been discovered, and it is believed that the number will reach fully one thousand and the wounded fully two hundred. This comprises three-fourths of the population.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

QUINCY, ILL., October 14.—The work of raising subscriptions for the relief of the Chicago sufferers is being actively prosecuted. In this city every ward is being canvassed by committees of ladies and gentlemen. About $70,000 in private and municipal subscriptions have been raised, and four car loads of clothing, bedding, boots and shoes have been collected and forwarded. A ton of clothing is now ready for shipment. The work of relief will be prosecuted under the direction of Mayor Rowland, as long as donations are wanted by the Chicago Committee. The city, thus far, has done nobly.

ST. LOUIS, October 14.—A dispatch from Fort Scott, Kansas, says: Eighteen car loads coal, sweet potatoes, flour, clothing, etc., left here for Chicago.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—The contributions of this city to the Chicago relief fund amount to $225,000.

LANCASTER, Pa., October 14.—The County Commissioners will probably appropriate twenty-five thousand dollars to the Chicago fund.

NEW YORK, October, 15.—The Chicago relief collections in the churches here to-day were $70,000.

In Philadelphia the cash subscriptions yesterday were $26,369.

The Utica subscriptions reach $30,000

THE CAPITAL.

The Chicago Depository.

TRIAL OF "LIFE RAFTS."

U. S. Supreme Court.

NOTES TO BE REPLACED.

WASHINGTON, October 14, 1871.

THE CHICAGO DEPOSITORY.

Secretary Boutwell received a dispatch from Chicago, which states that the safes in the depository were opened, and about thirty-five thousand dollars of mutilated currency in the small safe was found in good condition. The rest of the currency and all the books and papers are completely destroyed. The coin is badly melted.

TRIAL OF "LIFE RAFTS."

The Board of Inspectors of Steamboats had a trial of "life rafts" on the river yesterday. The only raft that could not be broken or sunk by people being crowded upon it was the "Ingersoll Metallic Life Raft," of New York, and it was adopted. In the "life saving dress" Prof. Merriman was most successful. The board will probably adjourn on Tuesday.

DEFALCATION MADE GOOD.

The defaulting pension agent of New York city, G. M. Van Buren, has made good his entire default of twelve thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON, October 15, 1871.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

The adjourned term of the United States Supreme Court commences to-morrow. Among the important cases to be decided on is one from Kentucky, involving the constitutionality of the civil rights act, another involving the constitutionality of the so-called "Drake amendment," relating to the effect of pardons in the Court of Claims; and another, involving the decision of the disputed rights to the property of the Presbyterian Church North and South; another involving the question as to the binding force of notes given for slaves before the issuance of the emancipation proclamation. The decision in the latter case will turn on the question whether the provision of the Georgia constitution in prohibiting the enforcement of any debt, the consideration of which was slaves or the hire thereof, is in contravention of the article of the National Constitution declaring that no State shall make laws impairing the obligation of contracts. The opinions on the constitutionality of the legal tender act, withheld last May, will be made public. A case is expected to be argued testing the constitutionality of the common tax, on which the judgment of the court is yet to be recorded, though in a somewhat similar case the constitutionality has been upheld by a divided court.

THE WEATHER.

Probabilities—The barometer will probably rise in New England and on the lakes and southwestward, but cloudy weather and local rains continue throughout the Atlantic States. Cloud and rain are also probable for the rest of the night from Ohio to Arkansas and Alabama, followed by clearing weather on Monday. Reports are not received from Minnesota and Lake Superior.

REPLACING NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the United States Treasurer to issue one million and a half of United States notes to take the place of United States notes and national bank notes burned in the Government vault at Chicago.

KU KLUX.

The committee to take testimony in Georgia, Florida, and North and South Carolina will meet at Knoxville on the 18th, to arrange a programme.

Arrival of the President.

BOSTON, October 14.—The President and family, accompanied by Postmaster General Creswell and wife, Marshal Usher and General Porter, arrived this afternoon. They were escorted by a committee of the city government to the St. James Hotel. The President was presented to Governor Claflin, Mayor Gaston and Major Carpenter. This evening the President visited the Boston Theatre, the performance being in aid of Chicago. On his return to the hotel he was serenaded by Gilmore's Band. Secretaries Belknap and Boutwell will arrive to-night. The President will attend Dr. Putnam's church to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK.

Tammany Affairs.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

CHICAGO AFFAIRS.

Aid for the Sufferers.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NEW YORK, October 14, 1871.

TAMMANY AFFAIRS.

Judge Barnard's order dismissing the Grand Jury yesterday was received with universal approbation. The discharged jurors were allied to Tammany. On Monday a new jury will be empanneled.

The Committee of Seventy last night discussed the means of obtaining an honest count.

The next Election Committee of Anti-Tammany men is announced for this evening.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions were taken up to-day in the Jewish Synagogues. The Hotel Keepers' fund exceeds eight thousand dollars. The Kings County Medical Society has given eight hundred dollars. Bloomfield, New Jersey, raised five hundred dollars. Collections will be taken up in all the churches to-morrow. The American residents of Paris have placed by telegraph $30,000 to the credit of the Mayor of Chicago, and more is to follow. Baltimore contributes to date over $200,000 to the sufferers.

THE REFORMERS.

A new feature of the reform movement is the organization of a Young Men's Reform Association, which took place last night. Ex Judge Barrett was elected President. These reformers comprise the best young men in the city, who are enthusiastic in the cause.

The Reform Democracy last evening perfected arrangements for their primaries for the next election.

TIME EXTENDED.

The Directors of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company of this city, at a late meeting, resolved to allow one year's extension of time for the payment of premiums on all Chicago policies held by sufferers by the great fire upon application by the insured, the policies to be held by the company as security.

SPIRIT OF CHICAGO.

The *Times* says that the cheerful spirits and brave words of the Chicago *Tribune* are heartily endorsed by the whole country, but that it is folly to deny that the consequences are very serious. The swiftness and splendor with which she will be rebuilt will be one of the wonders of the world, but the money to be paid therefor must not be taken from the smouldering ashes.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CHICAGO.

Contributions for the Chicago sufferers still continue to pour in from every quarter. It is estimated that the total of this city's contributions up to last night had reached nearly one million two hundred thousand dollars in cash and supplies. The medical profession propose to provide relief for the doctors who are sufferers.

CONFERENCE REFUSED.

The Republican Central Committee last night received a report from the committee who waited upon the Mayor, that that official refused a conference concerning the inspectors of election. A movement is contemplated to secure the proper counting of the ballots on election day.

AID FOR THE MICHIGAN SUFFERERS.

Subscriptions have been opened in this city for the sufferers by fires in Michigan and Wisconsin. To-day $1,825 were forwarded to Governor Baldwin, of Michigan. The Anchor Life Insurance Company gave five hundred dollars to this charity.

DIED.

Judge McKinney, United States Judge of the Southern District of Florida, died on Thursday on the steamer City of Houston, *en route* from Key West to his home in Pennsylvania, at the pier at Seguins Point.

PAYMENT STOPPED.

The Deputy Controller responds to the demands of the Inspectors of Sewers and Pavements that the pay, and says that the payment was stopped by Barnard's injunction, besides, there are no funds.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

Wm. H. Webb yesterday called the attention of President Grant to the danger of American lines of steamers having to give way to British lines, unless something is done by Congress.

CHICAGO VISITORS.

A great many Chicago refugees called at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to-day. The Chamber has issued an appeal to the people for unrelaxed efforts for relief.

BEECHER ON THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an eloquent discourse last evening in Brooklyn on the Chicago fire. There was an immense audience present, and the speaker made an urgent appeal on behalf of the suffering Chicagoans.

INSURANCE LOSSES.

The solvent insurance companies are preparing to meet their losses promptly. An adjuster for the Baltimore companies is now in Chicago, and all losses will be paid.

OTHER ASSISTANCE NEEDED.

The newspaper press of this city ask that some organized effort be set on foot to help the sufferers by the fires in Michigan and Wisconsin.

ARRIVAL OF CHICAGOANS.

Several of the Chicago sufferers who were passed free over the railroads arrived last night. Free meals were given them on the line.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

A receiver has been appointed for the Stuyvesant Bank, which has been compelled to suspend. Official reports will be presented soon.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Insurance companies are all busy preparing reports as to the real losses by the fire.

EMPLOYES DISCHARGED.

Other discharges of employes under the city government were made yesterday.

COLORED INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Several negroes were sworn in to-day as inspectors of election.

RENOUNCING TAMMANY.

Hon. Seth M. Harris publishes a letter renouncing Tammany.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Manhatten has arrived from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, October 15, 1871.

RELIEF COMMISSIONER.

Rev. Father Davin, of Chicago, arrived here yesterday evening, commissioned by Bishop Foley, of Chicago, to make an appeal on behalf of the suffering people.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

It is believed the Odd Fellows of this State will raise $20,000 for Chicago.

The Mayor of Jersey City yesterday sent additional aid to Chicago.

Several prominent milliners offered to repeat all orders to their Chicago customers since September 1st free.

RESOLVED TO SUSPEND.

The Manhattan Insurance Company resolved to suspend business. Its losses are stated at a million and a quarter dollars. It possesses a large surplus, besides capital. It is not expected that there will be any loss to the assured.

POLITICAL REFORM.

The Council of Political Reform last evening elected Wm. M. Evarts as President and Eugene Kelley, Wm. H. Aspinwall, James M. Beekman and Oscar Zollikoffer as Vice Presidents.

SUSTAINED NO LOSS.

The President of the Empire City Company, which was reported yesterday to have lost a quarter million dollars, states that it sustained no loss.

EMIGRATION APPROPRIATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration appropriated $1,000 to secure against loss witnesses necessary for the conviction of emigrant swindlers.

THE STUYVESANT BANK.

The general expression at the meeting of the stockholders of the Stuyvesant Bank last night was that there was no hope for its future.

TELEGRAPH LOANS.

It was reported yesterday that the Western Union Telegraph effected a loan in Europe, and will cancel four millions of stock.

SINECURES REMOVED.

A number of the sinecure attendants on the court of general sessions were removed on Saturday.

ARRIVED.

The steamers City of Brussels, City of Baltimore and Denmark, from Liverpool, have arrived.

COM

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CITY.

MAYOR—R. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 51.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95⅛@95⅛c.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 114¼@114⅜.

WE had the pleasure on Saturday of a visit from the Hon. J. S. Rutan, State Senator from Beaver county.

THE Cincinnati, *Commercial* seems to have taken up the cause of Mr. Horace Greeley, in serious earnest, and is advocating his presidential aspirations with considerable vigor.

WE are glad to welcome the Chicago, *Journal* back to our exchange list. It shows signs of the terrible calamity which has devastated, but not overcome the great metropolis of the lakes. But it is as full of indomitable Chicagoism as ever.

WE are sorry to learn that William Oden Hughart Esq., President of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railrord, was confined to his room by indisposition a part of last week. The cause of his sickness was over work. It is expected that he will be able to attend to business in a day or two.

COLONEL RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee, returned from Philadelphia on Saturday, crowned with the laurels of victory. No better canvass was ever made in Pennsylvania than that which was made by the Colonel this fall. There is no better tactician in the country. For organizing political victories, commend us to Colonel Errett.

PRIVATE DISPATCHES from Beaver inform us that Dr. Sherlock of that county is defeated for Assembly by one hundred and seventy-five majority for his opponent. Our Butler county friends voted pretty generallyagainst him, casting their ballots for Lusk. Mickey is elected by 294 majority, with our other two candidates. In Beaver county the Republican vote was over five hundred short, whilst the Democrats polled within one hundred of their full strength. This is the old story, and has given the usual result. With a full poll we have eight hundred majority in the district composed of Beaver, Butler and Washington counties.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that as soon as the telegraph flashed throughout the land the terrible news of the Chicago calamity, the thieves from the large cities of the East took the first trains for the scene of the disaster, hoping amidst the appalling grief of the stricken city to reap a rich reward of plunder. We are gratified to learn that large numbers of such, having been found suspiciously prowling around among the ruins, have been shot and killed by the police, to whom many of them were known. Among them we find the names of such pinks of propriety as the notorious Barney Aaron, the prize fighter and pick-pocket, Dutch Heinrich, the bank thief, Jack Daley, George Butts and other well known thieves, whose occupation at Chicago appears not to have been appreciated by the saddened people. The country is well rid of such profligates, who hang like carrion crows, waiting their opportunity to pounce upon the unfortunate, and devour their substance. The *Tribune* wisely says that the news of their death is almost too good to be true.

NEW YORK.

Senator Conkling's speech at Albany a day or two ago was a masterly stroke of eloquence, while it was a compendium of Republican arguments, and facts bearing on the immediate issues in New York. He spoke of the great responsibility imposed upon the officers of that State, representing as they do the interests of five millions of beings, a nation almost in itself, and of the urgent necessity of wheeling the great commonwealth into line with the Republican phalanx who believe in the sentiment that the office holders of the country should be held to a "thorough and rigorous accountability." He pointed out the evils of Tammany and the controlling influence they exert throughout the State, and called upon the people to arrest the tide of villainy and misrule, which had been growing like the deadly Upas tree, and spreading its vile poisons abroad among the people. So powerful has this organization, generally known as Tammany, become, that it threatens the very foundations of morality and justice, by permeating with its noxious vitality all classes of society, until it became actually dangerous to both life and property to oppose it. Such an influence must be broken, or it will one day aspire to rule with all the force of a tyrant, and eventually tear down the image of liberty and set upon the broken pedestal the dreadful crown of anarchy. Mr. Conkling reviewed the broken promises of Democracy at their Rochester Convention, and held up to the people the Democratic expression upon the "New Departure" as illustrated by the manner of that party at the recent elections in Philadelphia, where a colored man, for exercising his right, given to him by the Fifteenth Amendment, which the Democracy professes to have *accepted*, was not safe upon the streets, but was beaten and mutilased whenever seen by the vile, drunken minions of "pure Democracy."

AFTER THE STORM

The calm succeeds. Chicago, though sadly, terribly scourged, has seen the worst, and has already begun to reckon up the loss, and make ready to repair it. It is ascertained that a large amount of the insurance money will be paid, probably full one half; creditors are sending their unfortunate debtors their bills receipted in many cases; the merchants, with undaunted spirit, instead of sitting down to mourn over their losses, are erecting sheds wherein to begin anew their business; the original feeling of utter prostration is passing off and giving place to lively gratitude that it is no worse; stricken ones, whose lives have been saved, are finding consolation in this fact, as they sadly recall the names of those of their friends, who have lost all, including life and a brave spirit is encompassing the city which will not be long in showing its vigor. The prompt and earnest assistance rendered by the country will, in a large measure, remove every actual source of present distress and go far towards building temporary homes for all who have been rendered houseless. As the winter approaches, many of the inhabitants will stray off to other places where they have relations and friends, and where they will be cared for until spring, when returning, marvellous again will be the growth of the wonderful city of the lakes.

All is not lost by any means, two-thirds of the city remain, all of its commercial interests are retained, its railroads will still be there to bring and take away the grain and other products of the rich surrounding country, lumber in large supply will find a ready market, and a year from this time we should not wonder to find the business of Chicago almost wholly revived. The work of rebuilding, which will begin at once, only to be interrupted by extreme cold weather, will afford work for thousands of mechanics and laborers, whilst the materials used, will, of them selves make business lively. Don't despair of Chicago, she will surprise the world again by her giant energies and recuperative powers. Her people have full faith in her destiny, and believing so, they will toil on, as if no disastrous conflagration had been suffered.

PROCLAMATION.

The President on Friday last issued the following proclamation under the authority of the Ku Klux, or, as it is legally known, the Enforcement Act, calling upon all disorderly persons or bands in certain counties in South Carolina to disperse to their homes within five days, which is the time named in the act. It is not intended to declare martial law, and call in the military power of the Government for the purpose of making arrests of lawless persons until it shall become absolutely necessary. It is yet hoped at Washington that peace may be restored to the turbulent portions of the South without resorting to the excessive powers conferred by the Enforcement Act, but unless a more peaceful disposition is shown in South Carolina, Georgia and some portions of Mississippi and Louisiana, by the relics of the Confederacy, and less of the fiendish spirit of diabolism which is disturbing those sections by continual acts of murder and arson perpetrated chiefly upon the freedmen and Unionists, the President will be obliged to use all the powers given to him, as this intolerant and devilish spirit must be crushed out.

One would imagine from the examples made of the members of the order in North Carolina, where Judge Hugh L. Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, has over five hundred on trial for acts of lawlessness and breaches of the peace, that some effect would have been made throughout the South, and that disorder would have ceased. But the contrary appears to have been the case; the order is still in operation. Some time ago the Government set about ferreting out the principal persons of the band in South Carolina, and so well has this been accomplished, that in some instances detectives unknown to each other as such, have gained admittance into the lodge rooms, and afterwards revealed all the secrets, with full lists of membership, etc., and named each other as members. The Government is in possession of the names of all the prominent members, and by the following proclamation gives them one more opportunity to disperse, lay down their arms, and become good, peaceable citizens.

But this will not be done, we are afraid, and numerous arrests will doubtless be made within the next sixty days. It was in anticipation of this, no doubt, that the proclamation was issued, the large number could not probably be arrested by the civil officers and in order to have the military at hand, to be called upon if required, in order to assist in enforcing the writs or warrants of arrest the five days notice has been given, at the expiration of which, martial law may be declared. We look for stirring times in South Carolina before many days, as the leaders in this far reaching conspiracy, which has, among other things, for its object, the control at the elections throughout the South in 1872, by a system of terrorism and intimidation of the Unionists and freedmen, will not yield without a struggle. But they will find that the power of the government is as mighty as ever, and their amazement at its knowledge of their secrets, members and movements will be ludicrous in the extreme.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Unlawful combinations and conspiracies have long existed and do still exist in the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of depriving certain portions and classes of people of that State of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress appoved April 20, 1871, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, In certain parts of said State, to wit, in the counties of Spartensburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of said State and of the United States as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and

Whereas, The constituted authorities of said State are unable to protect the people aforesaid in such rights within the said counties; and

Whereas, The combinations and conspiracies aforesaid, within the counties aforesaid, are organized and armed, are so numerous and powerful as to be able to defy the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within the said State; and by reason of said causes, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation and safety of life and property have become impracticable in said counties; now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby command all persons composing the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within five days of the date hereof, and to deliver either to the Marshal of the United States for the District of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officers of the United States within said counties, all ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations or conspiracies are engaged.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight [L. S.] hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

ST. LOUIS.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, October 9, 1871.

The Fair held last week was so immense and so bewildering to any except those who had time to go through it in detail, that I have not attempted to write anything about it. In the few hours I spent on the grounds I failed to see any entries from your enterprising city. I hear since, however, that among the machinery on exhibition, Pittsburgh was well represented. Stewart's, however, being made by some of our own houses.

Nothing can help this becoming a great annual national exhibition. The entire West and South are identified with it, and if the East has anything to sell or exhibit, there is no better place than an annual fair for the purpose.

St. Louis during Fair week puts on metropolitan array, and is at no other time so given up to gayety and enjoyment. Commerce, more rapidly than statesmanship, is healing up our national wounds, and, save that our orators must point out the scars to verify their triumphant success, nothing indicates that wounds ever existed. If the love of money is the root of all evil, nevertheless it is the root of infinite good. There is no herald of peace and concord like trade, and no promoter of them like the inter-communication trade necessitates.

Enough of the Fair. It is over, and after it comes a new source of excitement, brim full of horror—Chicago on fire. I thought when I read at the head of a column in one of our morning papers "Doomed Chicago!" that the words had a sort of tone of malicious triumph about them. But in the intense emulation that exists between St. Louis and Chicago, bitter sometimes as it is, there is no room for triumph over such a fearful disaster as is now occurring in our sister city.

Such disasters have little to relieve them from blank horror. And yet I thought as I stood in our Merchants' Exchange to-day, and listened to our Mayor, as one after another he read off the subscriptions which poured in from an improvised mass meeting of our citizens, that it is good for humanity that once in a while they shall come.

Trade alone and its rivalries may foster peace and require justice, but the intercourse of man with man would be cold indeed but for great sorrows to sometimes thrill whole communities, and nations, even with the touch of sympathy which makes the whole world kin.

It almost rained money for an hour. Wm. M. McPherson was the first to give a thousand dollars. Mayor Brown who had personally invoked the contributions capped it with another thousand for himself and another for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, of which he is President. E. O. Stannard who was the competing candidate for Mayor, gave a thousand, Jas. B. Eads a thousand, Henry T. Blow twelve hundred, Jas. H. Lucas a thousand. The *Republican*, *Democrat* and *Westliche Post* each gave five hundred, and so on. I reckon in an hour almost a hundred thousand dollars were subscribed, and I have since heard of one bank that I will not name, lest I be wrong, which has given twenty thousand dollars, and of a single individual who has given twenty-one thousand. This afternoon provisions are going free of expense by both Railroads connecting us with Chicago.

I presume pretty much the same thing is going on with you, and the country over. And fearful as is the loss in property, and life, perhaps, that calls forth such efforts, the tremendous response for the beating heart of the nation is the grandest thing the world has to show in all its history. East and west, north and south, we are knit closer together by this disaster, which affects not one city or one section alone, but all of us. There is not a household in the land which had hardly some representative there, and to the infinite distress we all respond, our personal and national sympathy being all blended in one and bringing us all for the future into a closer brotherhood.

HITTY MAGINN.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, October 1, 1871.

Balance in Treasury, Sept. 30, 1871	$ 1,499,266 84	
Applicable to the payment of overdue Loans, Relief Notes and Interest Certificates	237,349 36	
	$ 1,171,917 48	
Amount of principal of Loan of June 11, 1840, payable on demand	454,232 38	
LOANS REDEEMED DURING MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1871.		
Five per cent. Loan per Act of June 11, 1840, payable	$ 16,400 00	
Five per cent. Loan per Act of June 27, 1839, par	3,000 00	
Six per cent. Loan per Act of May 15, 1861, par and interest	39,100 00	
Six per cent. Loan per Act of February 2, 1867, par and interest, 5 and 10 series	44,400 00	
Six per cent. Loan per Act of February 2, 1867, par and interest, 15 and 25 series	1,200 00	
Total	$ 104,100 00	
DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.		
Four and a half per cent. bonds	$ 112,000 00	
Five per cent. bonds	3,995,300 00	
Six per cent. bonds	400,000 00	
Total	$ 4,507,300 00	
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN U. S. CURRENCY.		
Five per cent. bonds	$ 1,361,432 38	
Six per cent. bonds	23,217,150 00	
Total	$24,578,582 38	
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS BEEN STOPPED.		
Five per cent. bonds	$ 131,827 80	
Six per cent. bonds	9,148 56	
Total	$ 140,976 36	
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
Loan Relief, Act of May 4, 1840	$ 96,573 00	
Interest Certificates un claimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors	44 67	
Total	$ 100,866 05	
RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC DEBT.		
Debt bearing coin interest	$ 4,507,300 00	
Debt bearing interest in U. S. currency	24,578,582 38	
Debt on which interest has been stopped	140,976 36	
Debt bearing no interest	100,866 05	
Total Debt, Sept. 30, 1871	$29,327,724 79	

Published in compliance with Section 8 of the Act approved April 13, 1870.

By order of
COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Democratic Defaulters.

A letter to the N. Y. *Evening Post* says In 1828, when General Jackson was elected, four of the six chief magistrates of the nation had been from Virginia, and the other two, Adams, father and son, from Massachusetts. There had been no defalcations until that of the fourth Auditor, Watkins, under John Q. Adams, the amount of whose peculations was about $4,000. When General Jackson was elected this defalcation was discovered, and Mr. Watkins was imprisoned. The President, under the influence of New York politicians, Mr. Van Buren having been made Secretary of State, introduced the principles of New York Democratic politics, and a partial sweep of the office-holders was made. His friends were selected for places of trust, among them Samuel Swartwout for Collector of this port. After Mr. Van Buren was elected President, Mr. Swartwout was removed, and it was then ascertained that he was a defaulter to the amount of over $1,000,000. Jesse Hoyt was made Collector. He also proved a defaulter. William M. Price was made the United States District Attorney; he, too, failed to account for the sums entrusted to him. Swartwout and Price left the country. They did not attempt to attend a Democratic convention as delegates, although their stealings were small compared with those recently discovered in this city. In all parts of the country, particularly in the Southwestern States, defalcations continued to be discovered, until the people, in 1840, swept the Democratic party from power and the opposition took its place.

Some defalcation have been committed by the members of parties opposed to the Democratic party, but in no case have the defaulters been elected as delegates to their political conventions, as the Democratic thieves were to that recently held in Rochester. In no case have well-known defaulters or public swindlers been allowed to dictate terms to any party in this country except the Democratic party.

The Great Philanthropist.

Burleigh, the New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, thus describes the personal appearance of Stewart, the millionaire, as he saw him at Hempstead, Long Island, his "new city on the plains," the other day: "There is not probably a better preserved man on the continent than A. T. Stewart. A little tinge of gray on the upper part of his sandy whiskers is all the indication of age there is about him. His form is lithe and genteel. He wears fine fitting clothes, and would be taken for a successful merchant or professional man of not over forty years of age. His manners are very quiet, and, in ordinary conversation, his tone is very low. He says but little, and as he stood in the midst of his possessions at Hempstead—eight miles long, and four wide—he appeared like an uninterested spectator, with perfect leisure on his hands, instead of a man carrying on a gigantic business. With his two large stores, over which he exercises personal and autocratical control; except the Astors, the heaviest landholder in the city, with innumerable tenants to look after, his huge hotel on Park avenue for women, now in process of erection, with the expenditure of thirty millions on his garden city, would constitute a business quite sufficient for most men. Stewart takes the whole thing as quietly as he would take his breakfast."

Unlucky.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: We are informed, in explanation of the unfortunate detention of the first Cincinnati relief train to Chicago, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, that the first delay was occasioned by a breaking down in a freight train, which proved a tedious and very troublesome disability. This break throwing the train out of time made further delays inevitable. It was a clear case of very bad luck, that no vigilance or energy on the part of the train dispatchers could remedy. In addition to the regular trains fully occupying the road, the rush to the assistance of the Chicago sufferers threw extras on the track at several points, and increased the difficulties of management. It is reasonably suggested that it was better to hold the relief train upon a side track than to run it into the freight train that blocked the road.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

GATHERING WINTER APPLES.

The season has been so warm and dry that what we termed winter fruits, have, many of them, ripened up some two to three weeks earlier than the general rule. The owner of an orchard, should, however, be careful and study the natural habit of the variety ere he proceeds to gather. The Baldwin, Belmont, Twenty ounce Fameuse and many others will possibly be benefitted, or rather assisted in their keeping qualities by being now gathered and stored away in a cool room or dry cellar, but such varieties as the yellow Bellflower, Peck's Pleasant, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Rawle's Genet, etc., we believe will be the better for leaving on the trees two weeks or more yet. All winter apples to keep sound and perfect, should be as carefully hand picked and as they are transferred to the bin or barrel, they should be just carefully handed from basket to bin or barrel. The common practice of saving time by pouring from the basket to the barrel is sure to give more or less of bruise to the fruit and hence induce early decay.

A SUB TROPICAL GARDEN.

We find the following letter of an American gardner in the New York *Evening Post*:

Sloane square, a part of London I had never visited, except in a cellar like way, seemed to be as dirty and miserable a part of the city as I had seen. Making a rough guess at the direction of the river, I pushed on till I came to Chelsea Hospital. A friendly passer pointed to the way, and I was soon enjoying the breeze from the swinging span of Chelsea suspension bridge.

Beneath, the muddy waters of Chelsea Beach; clumsey barges, dirty little Thames steamers, pleasure boats, tugs, canal boats, wherries and sailboats crowded the water in every direction. To the right, the gardens of the hospital; to the left, the fields, groves and cricket-grounds of Battersea Park; behind, water-works, gas-works, potteries, factories, shops and houses; at the end of the bridge, a perplexing network of railways and the great sign of the "Home for Lost Dogs;" over all, the usual London smoke.

Queer that one of the best parks in Europe should be planted in the midst of so much toil, smoke, uproar, confusion and dirt. They call it the peoples' park. They well may, for it stands amidst the homes of the laboring poor. Hampton Court is beautiful and Kew magnificent, but sixpence stands between. It is not every man can step over a sixpence with wife and children clinging to his coat.

See what a splendid line of color gleams under those trees! That flash of red is a thousand scarlet geraniums in one mass. See that faint blue line winding in and out along the path. Blue lobelia—nothing more. Even at this distance we can see that something novel in the floral world is to be found there.

Let us go to the park. As we leave the bridge we catch a glimpse of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. There, too, we may see something effective in gardening. Another day we will inspect that also.

The broad drive next the wateside is filled with carriages, drags, dog-carts and festive turnouts. Fashion and wealth do not disdain to gaze on the poor man's garden. The broad, gravelled walk next the park is crowded with nurses, their charges and the inevitable redcoat. The carpenter's and the blacksmith's wives saunter slowly along minding their riotous children, wild with the unwonted luxury of fresh air and green grass. Faded widows in mutton weeds, and sentimental couples munching Bath buns, sit on the seats by the way, and criticise her ladyship as she rols by in her brougham.

This is certainly poverty's paradise. Here it takes its ease, enjoys the brass band by the pond, and admires some of the finest efforts of horticultural skill to be found in the world.

To look over the iron railing and see what can be done with mere color is a pleasure as it is novel.

Here we come to an open air restaurant (coffee and tea, fourpence), planted in the midst of an oval garden, fairly blazing with color and oppressive with fragrance. The most intricate arabesques and pronounced mosaics glow in red, white, brown, blue, yellow and black on the green setting of the grass. Certainly one of the most remarkable sights of the kind we have ever seen. Were we not in search of something else we might well spend an hour here in profitable horticultural study. A small sign, "To the Sub-Tropical Garden," points the way.

Reluctantly leaving the garden and the lively and entertaining restaurant, with its cheap buns, muddy coffee and hilarious fun, we cross a well worn cricket-field, pass a small gate, and enter a shady walk, with a stone drinking fountain at the end.

Here we notice a change in the company. The babies, nurses, soldiers, children and sentimental couples as before, and added thereto a sprinkling of a better class. Grave old gentlemen and well-dressed ladies, scientific men in glasses and studious-looking girls (rare in England), all eagerly examining little guide books, reading the labels before the plants, or discussing the relative beauty of the *musa cusete, caladium esculentum, or sagittifolia elegans.*

A short turn in the path, in the bewildering scene spread before us we hardly know what to notice first. Here's a pretty bit.

The gray English sunlight falls on a piece of grass from which are springing strange tropical forms. The sword-like leaves of the yucca, the tall slender canes of the bamboo, and the waving plumes of the pampas grass mingle with the great leaves of the caladium and canna. Over all spread the gigantic palm-like leaves of the musa and the delicate tracery of the tall seaforthia.

Strange, foreign and peculiar. Little or no variety of color is to be seen. Beauty or form is the one thing aimed at.

Here's another view. A wide lawn with huge tropical trees apparently growing naturally in the ground. Hardly a familiar plant to be seen. Everything is south ern and tropical in its aspect. An air of unreality and excessive luxuriance pervades the place.

The nurses, couples and widows gaze upon the scene very much as they do upon the lions in the Zoological Gardens. The learned young girls and scientific old boys examine the labels carefully and comment sagely on the mysteries of the sub tropical art.

Here is a shady vista filled with great fern and monster lycopodiums.

"Oh! mother," says a little girl near by, "don't the fairies live here?"

EXTRACTING GREASE FROM CLOTHING.

Mrs. V. A. T. says in the "*Rural* New Yorker." The yolk of egg is the best thing I know of for extracting grease from clothing of any kind, and for cleaning fine woolens; rub it well on the grease spots as you would soap, and then wash it out in soft water, use no soap. It is also excellent for cleaning the head; rub it in well with a piece of flannel, and wash out well with two waters. An ounce of borax in a quart of whisky is also an excellent thing for hair; rub the head thoroughly and comb with fine comb.

TO STEAM A TURKEY.

Rub pepper and salt inside the turkey, after it has been well dressed and washed, then fill the body with oysters; sew it up carefully; lay the turkey in a large dish, and set it in a steamer, placed over boiling water; cover closely, and steam from two hours to two hours and a half—or till by running a fork into the breast you find it is well done. Then take it up strain the gravy which will be found in the dish; have an oyster sauce ready, prepared like stewed oysters, and pour this gravy, thickened with a little butter and flour, into the oyster-sauce, let it just boil up, and whiten with a little boiling cream; pour this sauce over the steamed turkey, and send to the table hot. Of course, while the turkey is steaming, you will have the oysters all ready for the gravy from the dish, and the cream also boiled, that there may be as little delay as possible after the turkey is cooked.

OATMEAL DRINK.

Julia Colman says in the *Rural New Yorker* that a most acceptable drink is made by putting about two teaspoonsful of oatmeal into a tumbler of water. It is at once nourishing, unstimulating and satisfying. This it also rapidly coming in use in large establishments where men work much in the heat. It has long been used in the large factories and iron foundries of Europe, and it is coming into use in our country. It is common to find it in the large Government works. In the Brooklyn Navy Yard it is a great favorite, two and a half pounds of oatmeal being put in a pail of moderately cool water. It is said to be better than any of the drinks made up with vinegar, molasses, &c., which farmers use in the harvest field. A well-known medical writer says that "from it is obtained power to sustain the exhaustion of influence of prespiration." Indeed we have seen it tried with great satisfaction, and we commend it to the attention of our hard working friends in the harvest field.

MRS. ROBINSON, a lady of position and of advanced years, living in Cleveland with her daughter, Mrs. Hubble, quietly hung herself on Wednesday. No cause is known for the deed by the surviving friends to whom it was totally unexpected,

The Gentle Internationals.

The Paris *Liberte* publishes the following letter, which has been addressed to the editor: "Two hundred thousand citizens of Paris, four million citizens in Europe are active members of the Internationale. You are required, under penalty of death, to discontinue your attacks upon the members of the Commune. The Sergents de Ville, the Gardes de Paris and their families are all condemned to death within a year by the Supreme Council of the Association, as are also the officers of the butchering regiments. The capitalists are condemned. We have numbers; we have strength; discipline is being organized. Old society must perish; it will perish. Not a hair shall fall from the heads of any of the members of the Commune, so prepare for the massacre. L'Internationale is mistress of Europe."

THE SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL.

No grander or more sublime subject can engage the attention of man than such an one as tends to the amelioration of suffering and pain.

The cure of Consumption, not only in its incipiency, but in its advanced stages, has been cured by DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Sometimes the Lung Cure will do this alone; it will always do good. Sometimes the Doctor supplies other medicines with it to meet peculiar indications of the system. In his large medicine establishment are to be found all the fine medicines known, and an experience of nearly half a century has enabled the doctor to know how to use them.

Being a graduate of two schools of medicine, to which he has added over twenty-five years of experience, together with a daily reading and practice in chronic diseases, with special attention to those of the lungs, it would be a matter of wonder if he did not know the treatment of such cases to a more than ordinary extent. His pamphlet on chronic lung diseases, sent free whenever it is ordered, discourses more fully upon the subject than could be allowed in any newspaper article. Where your druggist does not keep Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, 4 bottles will be sent by express for $5. Single bottles $1.50 at the Doctor's Medical Office, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and Saturday's at night until 9.

THE ONLY PLACE IN PITTSBURGH

TO GET THE GENUINE

St. Louis Magnetic Spring Water

IS AT

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S

DRUG STORE and FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT,

Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Fresh supply just received from the Springs.

THE WARNING HAS BEEN HEEDED.

Since the exposure of the attempts made by certain unscrupulous local dealers, to palm off their coarse astringents, made from cheap and impure materials, in the place of the great national tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, public opinion has set strongly against these empirics and their preparations. Their occupation is gone, or soon will be. When the light is let into deception it soon wilts down. Persons who trifle with their own health, by using unknown preparations, with no guarantee to sustain them when an established specific, proven by twenty years experience to be exactly what it is claimed to be, is within their reach, are sure to repent their temerity. Many have done so in this instance, but it is hoped that the truth plainly spoken has arrested this evil. In the meantime the demand for the leading protective and restorative medicine of America was never so great as it has been this season. From the fever and ague districts of the West, South-west, and South, it is literally overwhelming, and it may be said of the advices from all parts of the country of the cures it is effecting in dyspepsia, bilious complaints, and chronic constipation, that "their name is legion." Everywhere the sick and feeble seem to have realized the importance of "holding fast that which is good," and of avoiding what is spurious and dangerous.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1871. 1871.

FALL TRADE IN

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

M'CORD & CO.,

131 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Offer especial inducements this season to Wholesale buyers in HATS, CAPS, LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FURS, LADIES AND MISSES TRIMMED HATS.

Our stock is the largest in the city, and our prices are as low, and often lower than any Eastern House. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

McCORD & CO.

oct6:tf3

FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

The Triumph

COOKING STOVES.

THE

Triumph and Jackson

COOK STOVES,

Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by

BISSELL & CO.,

235 Liberty Street.

sep30:tu6f

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

ARTHUR KIRK,

AGENT FOR

Hazard's Blasting, Mining and Sporting Powders,

All kinds of Fuse constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled, at

No. 19 SEVENTH STREET, (late Irwin) and 18 PITTSBURGH.

PLASTER.

100 bbls French's Calcined Plaster;
175 bbls Smith & Harris do. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seasonable Goods

AT

LOW PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Blankets, Blankets.

Coverlets,
Comforts, Quilts,
Flannels, Flannels,
Cassimeres,
Cloakings and
Waterproofs,
Plaids, Plaids,
Alpacas.

FANCY

DRESS GOODS

IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

At 12½c., Good Styles Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 23c., Serge Poplin Plaids, beautiful styles.
At 30c., Heavy Brown Poplins, a great bargain.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels
At 15c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Prints, best cloths.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

LADIES',

GENTLEMEN'S

AND

CHILDREN'S

Fall and Winter

UNDERWEAR.

Now is the Time to Purchase.

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

To be Found Anywhere.

White, Shetland, Scarlet and Clouded Merino and All-Wool Undershirts and Drawers.
Scotch All-Wool Underwear, warranted not to shrink in washing.
Canton Flannel Drawers.
Undershirts and Drawers at 50c. each.
Hosiery for Men, Shaker Knit, Grey and Shetland White Merino Half Hose.
Men's Fancy Cashmere Hose
Handkerchiefs—Gent's Initial, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched: a full line now open.
Ladies' Vests and Drawers, every grade.
Misses' and Children's Merino Underwear.
Children's White Shetland Merino Underdresses.
"Russian Gored Skirt" for Ladies.

Please Call and Examine.

PRICES THE LOWEST.

HORNE & CO.,

RETAIL,

197 and 199 Penn Ave.

oct13:tf4

115. 115.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.

CALL AND SEE,

AT

115 Wood Street.

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON & CO.

sep30:n70

LEATHER,

Hides and Oil,

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,

No. 128 Second Avenue

(Near Smithfield street.)

au17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE.—The subscriber has penned up at his place, on the Perrysville Road, 6 hogs—one black and five white ones. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law. ANDREW STAHLEY.

McCLURE TOWNSHIP, Oct. 2, 1871. oct6:3t36

100 TONS REFINED AND HIGH TEST SODA ASH.
100 Common do.
100 bags Refined Nit. Soda. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Attention

OF

WHOLESALE

AND

Retail Buyers

Is especially called to the large stock of Fancy Poplin Plaids, Plain and Serge All Wool Plaids, 6-4 All Wool Cloaking Plaids, Satine Cloths, Black and Colored Alpacas, Velveteens, Cloaking Velvets, Silk and Velveteen Ribbons, Millinery Goods, Men and Boys' Winter Hats, Ladies' Heavy Balmoral Skirts, Seamless Felt Skirts, with Printed, Embossed and Fancy Trimmed Borders. All kinds of Long and Square Shawls, Knit Breakfast and Plaid Shoulder Shawls,

At Very Low Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Splendid Stock

OF

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks! Silks!

New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.

DRESS GOODS.

Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

Shawls! Shawls!

This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.

Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.

Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

se12:tu,th,s

GRATES.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WELLMAN PATENT

Reflector Stoves

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au8:d:tf

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale a limited amount of the New Bonds of the
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,
bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
oct6:tf

CONVERSION
U. S. Five-Twenty
BONDS.
Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, with coupons attached, are hereby notified that, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to examine the question, of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4¾ per cent.
We furnish the market with the AVAILABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, netting from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.
oct6:tf

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Oil sections made.
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
COR. WOOD & FOURTH AVE.,
BANKERS.
Offer for sale the New Bonds of the
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,
BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.
Free of All Taxation.
Principal and interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For sale at Ninety and Accrued Interest.
Government and other reliable Securities taken in exchange at Market Rates.
oct9

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 14, 1871.

At the time of the great calamity at Chicago there were seventeen elevators afloat, with a storage capacity for 11,500,000 bushels of grain. The elevators burned were the Hiram Wheeler, 500,000 bushels capacity; the Munger and Armour, 800,000 bushels; the National, with 250,000 bushels; the Central A, 700,000 bushels; the Union, 700,000 bushels, and one other, but name not given. The elevators burned take away from the storage capacity about 3,500,000 bushels capacity. Those that were burned had about 1,600,000 bushels of grain of all kinds, the larger proportion of corn.

—The St. Louis *Republican*, in referring to the Chicago conflagration and its probable effect on trade, says:

"Naturally, the first effect has been to depress stocks and bonds at the East by forcing insurance companies to realize upon their assets, and to give a feverish tone to the breadstuffs and provision markets, and has led to some advance in values that could be maintained consistently, and to others which can at best be but temporary. So far as can be gathered from the dispatches received, seven only of the seventeen elevators have been destroyed, none of the packing houses have been burned and the majority of the other yards have escaped destruction. To this extent then the loss has been less than was apprehended and the fear that, for a time, there would be an absolute cessation in the supplies to be sent forward to consuming or exporting points is removed. The elevators burned were not to be grounded—nor is the destruction of the two or three millions of grain in the elevators ahead of what were consumed likely to seriously effect market values. The absolute withdrawal of that amount of grain from the possible supply will be more than counterbalanced by the closeness of the money market and the disarrangements of transportation, and while for the immediate present there may be a larger demand upon other western points for flour, it is doubtful if even a temporary advance can be sustained. It is rather probable that the continued dullness in European markets, the fact that the supplies in England are amount almost exceeds that in sight, at a corresponding period of last year, must serve to depress values. The position as to provisions is rather the reverse of this. In spite of the fact that there has been comparatively no loss at Chicago, prices have strengthened, showing that stocks are low everywhere, and being itself closed to fill out the trade until the means of the incoming season can be thoroughly cured. that the stock will not be depressed by reason of the contrary is liable to strong upward fluctuations."

NEW YORK, October 14, 1871.

Gold steady at $1.14¾@1.14¾. In the morning loans were made flat, but soon from seven per cent. per annum to 1-16 per day was changed for carrying. Clearances about $71,000,000. Exports to-day about $200,000; for the week $515 306. Governments strong and higher. The market closed firm and at the highest prices of the day were current. The stock market opened steady on a diminished volume of business. The dealings were well distributed, and without special feature. Toward the close the market was strong and buoyant, and there was a sharp advance in prices. Western Union led the upward movement, rising from 85¾ to 89. Hocking Lake Shore and North Western were next in point of interest. Dealings in Western Union were very large, and there was more activity in the general market.

The Bank Statement is unfavorable. The banks are $3,000,000 and a quarter below the legal limit. The following are the changes:

Loans, decrease	$4,641,800
Specie, decrease	938,400
Circulation, increase	73,900
Deposits, decrease	7,401,400
Legal Tenders, decrease	3,754,200

Money easier at 7 per cent. currency. State bonds lower, particularly Tennessee and North and South Carolinas.

Sterling Exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 116¼; 5-20's of 1862, 113; do '64, 113¾; do '65, 113; do new 112¾; do '67, 112¾; do '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 109¾; currency 6s, 111.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 94; Tennessee, old, 69¼; new, 69¾; Virginia, 66; do old, 65; North Carolina old, 37¾; do new, 39.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 89¼; Quicksilver, 17¾; Mariposa, 11; do preferred, 18¾; Adams Express, 63¾; Wells Fargo do, 58; American Merchants' Union Express, 25; United States do, 43; Merchants' Mail, 48¾; N. Y. Central, 88; Scrip, 88¾; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 60; Harlem, 131; do preferred, 125; Reading, 94¾; Michigan Central, 113; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93; Chicago and Rock Island, 116; Northwestern, 86¾; do preferred, 87¾; Fort Wayne, 96¾; Illinois Central, 130; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 98; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 96; Chicago and North Western, 68¾; do preferred, 80; Fort Wayne, 94; Pacific Mail, 39; Quicksilver, 50; Chicago & Alton, 113; preferred, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 33¾; C. C. C. & I., 94; B. & O., 133; Lake Shore, 95¾; Illinois Central, 134; Union Pacific, 23¾; Central Pacific bonds, 101¾; Union Pacific bonds, 88¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 14, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@4¾.

APPLES—In good supply, the receipts for some days past having been unusually large, and while the market is a onside easier, and the demand mainly for small lots, prices remain unchanged. $2.50@3 per bbl for fair to good, and $3.50 for choice—the latter grade in car load lots, may be quoted at $2.75@2.85.

BUTTER continues to come in freely and with no improvement in the demand and stocks accumulating, the market is dull and heavy tending downward; prime to roll, cannot fairly be quoted above 18 cts, though we hear of an occasional small sale at 20 cts.

BROOM CORN—Is firm and may be quoted at 6@8 cts, as to quality.

BEANS—Are in market; prime navy, at $2.00@2.25 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CIDER—The market is quiet and unchanged at $4@8 per bbl.

CANNED FRUITS—Quiet and unchanged.

CARBON OIL—Is firm but without quotable change; standard brands, 26@28¾ in car load lots—usual advance in a small way.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of prime Jersey at $4@4.12 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged; prime New York Goshen, 15¾@16; prime Ohio Goshen, 15@15½; factory, 14@14½; Dairy, 12@13c.

CHESTNUTS—The receipts continue large, and with a limited demand the market is dull and prices lower; we now quote at $3.25@3.50 per bushel—though some dealers are still asking $4.

DRIED FRUIT—There is considerable inquiry for Peaches (prime halves) and we are reported sales at 9½@10 cts. Quarters quoted at 7@7½; mixed 8@8½. Nothing doing in Apples—car market as yet is bare.

EGGS—We can report a steady demand, and with limited receipts and a produced supply, the market is firm but unchanged; 28@30—most of the sales at the inside quotation.

FLOUR—Is firm at the recent advance, but the market is not excited; the general feeling is that the top has been touched, and that a reaction soon is not improbable. We continue to quote at $7.00@7.25 for good springs; $7.50@8 for choice Minnesota, baker's flour, and $7.50@8 for good to choice red winter wheat. New York market dull on Friday.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat is reported easier; there are reported to be being pretty well stocked, having bought pretty largely in the week—while the demand, and, in consequence, the millers are bearish—they want to put prices down here, in order to reduce the cost of what they have bought to arrive. red may now be quoted at $1.43@1.45, and white at $1.48@1.50. Oats, firm at the recent advance—$1@1.05 for new and old. Corn—while the receipts have been comparatively light for some time past, and holders are indifferent about selling, the demand is also light, and prices steady but unchanged; shelled, on spot, 69, in the ear, 60 and 75@77, sacked. The demand for car Corn is light, and mainly for small lots. Western Rye, from all that we can learn, cannot be had here in any quantity. The receipts during the past week have been smaller than for several weeks preceding. There is an improved demand, and Barley is held with a fair advance in prices; 80@85 for fair to prime spring and 85@90 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is devoid of anything particularly new or important. Coffees continue as strong as ever and advices from New York report a good trade, and that extreme prices are being realized. Sugars—the reports from New York indicate a little stronger feeling, though there is no improvement in prices—refined Sugars reported firmer. Molasses continue dull, and there is not much more in the case of immediate improvement. Rice is firmer, and the finer grades of Syrups are steady. Following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A. 13, B. 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C. Yellow, 12¾. Porto Rico—Fair, 12¾; Prime, 13¼; Choice, 13½@13¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@13¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C Yellow, 12¾. Golden Yellow, other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 25; Prime, 22; Good, 21; Fair, 20; Ordinary, 19; Inferior, 18. Java, 29@30. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 24@25. Lower grades, 22@23.

SYRUPS—Refiners' & Elder's, 75. White Honey, 75. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 55. Brune's, 75; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, 60@65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Louisiana, 8¾@9.

SPICES—Pepper, 23. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 70. Nutmegs, $1.50.

SALERATUS—Is quiet at 6¾@6¾; Call Green Butcher's, 5. Dry Flint, 2½@2¾; Green Call Soda, 1¾@1¾; Green Salted Oat, 1¾@1¾.

SALT—Is quiet and unchanged; $2.10@2.15 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

HAGS—Sales, 6¾@7 cts per lb.

HEMP—Quoted at $165 per ton.

HIDES—We are reported sales of Salted by the car load at 9 cts per lb—the outside figure for strictly prime timothy.

HONEY—We have reports of from 25@35 cts per lb, as to quality and condition.

LARD OIL — Pittsburgh manufacture, quoted at 90@95 cts per gal. The market is a small way. Well known western brands cannot be sold here below 80.

PETROLEUM—Crude, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILLFEED—Is quoted in a jobbing way, at $18@20 per ton. Bran, $16@18. Chops, $18@20 for Middlings, and $14@15 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—In good supply but with a steady local demand trade is fair and prices unchanged, at $2.75@3 per bbl.

POTATOES—Sales of Peach Blows at 60@65 cts per bushel. Sweets firm, in consequence of a limited supply, and we advance our quotations to $3.25@3.50 per bbl for prime Jerseys.

POULTRY—Live chickens quoted at 50@55 cts per pair, by the coop.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 7¼@8; sugar cured shoulders, 9¾@10; ribbed sides, 9¾@9¾; short ribbed sides, 8¾; clear sides, 9¼@9¾; Breakfast Bacon, 11 cts; uncanvassed, sugar cured Hams, 16; canvassed, 16¾@17. Dried Beef, 17¾ plain; 18 canvassed. Lard, 10 in tcs; 10¾ in kegs; 12 in buckets. Mess Pork, $19.

PEA NUTS—Steady at 12@13 cts.

RAGS—Sales, 6@6¼ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quiet and steady by the car load, and $2 in small lots.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is reported very quiet; quoted at $4.25 for small lots. Clover Seed, nominal at $6.25@7.00. Flaxseed, $1.82@1.85.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts. WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY October 14, 1871.

The petroleum market has been unusually quiet during the past week, and, in a general way, there are no new features worthy of special notice. About the only thing we have had to record for some time past has been receipts and shipments; the exports of refined have been increasing of late, and it is stated that nearly all of the refineries are again in full blast, and this has a tendency to keep up the price of crude and depress refined—it is a good thing for producers and exporters, but hard on refiners, yet there seems to be no help for it. Crude has been remarkably steady for several weeks past, and there has not varied in price over ten cents per barrel within that time; while refined has fluctuated from 50 to 75 cts per bbl. When there is an advance in the latter the former generally follows suit, but when refined drops, crude refuses to respond. The increased shipments of refined within the past week is good evidence that there is not any deficiency in existing cars, and the fact that transportation is more easily obtained may be attributed in part, at least, to the falling off in the receipts of crude.

Receipts crude this week, 24,850 last week, 31,732. January 1st to date, 917,850 same time last year, 855,746. Shipments crude this week, 20,687; last week, 17,167; January 1st to date, 570,957; same time last year, 602,013.

Corn.

There were no sales of crude reported, to the absence of which quotations may be given nominally at 69@70 cts in bbls. Peter Boyle, Pittsburgh deliveries entirely played out.

OIL RAMBLES.

Firm and higher; city make now held at $1.80—country, $1.70.

OIL SHIPPED AND RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Model O W, account J Bushnell	948
Union O W, account Bates & G	192
Model O W, account Bushnell	145
H W C Tweedie, account Miller	180
Superior O W, account Bushnell	240
Standard O W, account Vandergrift & F.	458
Keystone O W, account J Bushnell	154
Commercial O W, account Bushnell	90
Crystal O W, account J P Miller	74
Citizens O W, account Phila & B Co	240
Wertly Wilson, account Phila & B Co	96
Total	2,974

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 152 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

K. Kirkpatrick & Logan, 573 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 525 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. & R. R. October 13.

Triumph Oil Co., 158 bbls refi. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 260 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

David Jly & Co., 83 bbls refined to Logan & Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee & Sons, 228 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L & S, 300 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

J. M. Riter, 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co, 677 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 581 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro. 466 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Co., 260 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner 250 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 4,046 bbls.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 14, 1871.

The receipts of stock at the Central Yards for the week ending to-day, were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	532 cars.	450 cars.
Hogs	90 "	90 "
Sheep	85 "	85 "
Horses	12 "	10 "
Mules	13 "	6 "
Total	622 "	878 "

CATTLE.

The receipts, as will be seen, were again comparatively light, 532 cars against 430 for the week ending October 7th; 480 for the week ending September 30th, and 530 the week preceding that again. However, notwithstanding the general falling off in the receipts, the supply was fully up to the demand; the number of buyers in attendance this week was comparatively small, and those who were here were "bearish," and, as the eastern markets have been unusually hard for some months past, and eastern buyers have figured closely, and not over exercising more than ordinary caution, and the most of them have resolved to lose as little time as possible—all of a sudden the demand has fallen off fully as much as the receipts, and, in consequence, the market, as yet, exhibits little evidence of improvement, and there was no chance to sub-ring prices. Some dealers were inclined to believe to-day that trade will be better next week; in anticipation of another light run, and should the receipts be as small as they were this week, it is likely that their expectations will be realized; however, no material or permanent advance in prices is expected, as there are too many cattle on hand, and those who are holding back with this in view, will, in all probability, be disappointed.

As compared with last week, there has been no change in prices, but, as already noted, there is a better feeling, and the market closes firmer. Prime to extra steers may be quoted at 5@5¼, and fair to good at 4@4¾. Following is a detailed report of some of the leading sales on Thursday, Friday and to-day:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
16	20,750	5 00	52	56,950	4 25
39	38,630	4 62	62	62,280	4 25
6	6,720	4 65	15	21,400	5 25
38	41,030	4 25	37	40,950	5 00
Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold for:					
19	19,250	4 00	17	18,980	2 75
18	18,500	3 75	16	14,430	4 85
19	20,780	3 80	16	19,380	4 80
17	21,080	4 75	18	23,250	4 85
17	18,530	4 75	18	21,410	5 00
14	17,010	3 10	17	22,760	4 80
Orr & Williams sold:					
15	15,400	5 00			
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:					
18	15,400	4 75	5	5,300	4 60
18	22,350	4 35	36	41,500	4 65
19	19,420	4 00			
Sadler H & Co sold:					
19	18,850	4 75	16	12,600	3 20
19	19,150	4 60	18	22,200	4 35
1	1,540	4 25	4	3,080	2 90
19	19,250	4 50	5	3,800	3 50
Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold:					
17	18,150	4 60	21	23,000	4 07
23	31,300	4 35	23	40,520	3 37
20	46,680	5 62	18	20,800	4 80
12	13,090	5 65	3	2,800	4 50
38	34,800	3 40			

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was about the same as last week, and while the market has been a little slow, there is no change to make in prices. The offerings, as a general thing were fair in regard to quality, though, as is nearly always the case, the great bulk were of the common and medium grades. Prime 90@95 lb close wool sheep sold at 3¾@3¾; extra 100 to 110 lb. averages, may be quoted at 3½@3¾—one three brought 3¾c.

Wm. Myers reports having bought about 1,000 head averaging in weight about 88@85 lbs, at an average price of 4.40.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
168	8,550	3 50	107	8,350	4 45
192	14,810	4 35	96	8,250	4 80
80	8,170	5 12	44	4,750	5 80
200	19,280	4 95	143	10,090	6 60
179	15,380	4 35	182	15,200	3 55
173	16,730	5 00			
Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold:					
94	8,590	4 10	90	per head	$1 50
84	5,220	5 15	121	8,670	4 40
103	per head	$1 87	101	7,810	4 62
Sadler, H & Co., sold:					
179	16,580	4 50	113	9,260	4 70
467	40,790	4 80	178	15,070	4 30
590	58,610	3 63			
Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold:					
355	32,570	4 65	62	5,270	5 00
100	9,270	5 15	363	29,400	3 80
103	7,480	5 80	165	12,220	4 60
Orr & Williams sold:					
178	16,500	4 70			
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:					
84	6,210	3 50	75	5,440	3 90
192	14,920	4 40	330	26,040	4 80
212	19,550	4 35	103	8,200	4 60

HOGS.

The market closes considerably firmer, under the influence of more favorable advices from New York and a natural falling off in the arrivals; as will be seen the receipts are reported at 180 cars against 180 cars last week—a decrease of 210 cars. On Thursday and Friday, the York buyers pitched in and bought pretty freely and prices were run up from 4.30 to 4.80@4.90, and to-day there were but very few in the pens unsold. Philadelphia hogs are also firmer, but it was the operations of the York men that put the market up; the latter grade of hogs may be quoted at 5.00@5.12½.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Orr & Williams sold:					
193	16,770	4 60	102	20,230	4 80
72	17,310	4 65	91	21,910	4 75
80	20,000	5 00			
Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:					
118	20,270	4 65	21	3,480	4 80
19	1,660	4 12	55	13,810	4 50
119	22,120	4 25	42	9,510	4 25
56	14,280	4 65	48	14,760	4 65
Keller & Ulery, sold:					
84	20,980	4 85	104	27,120	4 70
83	7,700	4 85	81	8,020	4 90
34	4,060	4 65	64	13,970	4 88
97	22,910	4 65			
Saddler, H & Co. sold:					
188	13,720	5 05	112	25,180	4 95
84	10,700	4 95	87	17,200	4 70
60	13,890	4 40	46	14,000	4 75
36	8,280	4 50			
Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold:					
23	2,500	4 25	20	5,200	4 75
75	17,190	4 75	61	14,580	4 60
73	15,960	4 75	64	10,170	4 25
112	20,310	4 35	34	7,420	4 35
24	6,510	4 75	51	10,840	4 60
67	15,860	4 50	74	17,700	4 12
20	4,840	4 65	34	8,480	4 40
54	14,490	4 65	87	13,960	4 75
54	13,720	4 65	78	17,380	4 85
55	15,770	4 95	34	8,480	4 65
Holmes, L & Co sold:					
28	3,500	5 12	63	11,000	4 80
105	21,310	5 00	82	13,220	4 85
106	22,800	4 90	55	13,190	4 85
107	23,110	5 00	54	11,410	4 90
170	32,920	4 90	49	12,870	4 70
124	25,260	4 85	70	25,700	4 60
88	15,080	4 85	69	4,310	4 40
65	11,150	4 40	99	21,160	4 40
106	22,800	4 90	55	10,960	4 60
105	19,410	4 35	74	10,770	4 25
119	21,930	4 50	50	10,660	4 55
73	16,840	4 35	74	14,640	4 60
101	21,170	4 50	99	22,570	4 55
98	24,090	4 75	88	24,720	4 75
94	19,910	4 50	90	8,510	4 60
Smith, Watson & B sold:					
42	10,430	4 80	91	10,370	5 05
87	17,140	4 75	93	24,230	5 00
15	4,530	4 70	20	5,810	4 65
23	5,270	4 80	45	10,160	4 75
25	5,210	4 70	43	11,820	4 70
38	5,080	4 80	46	13,070	4 62
1	710	4 80	87	16,990	4 90
58	11,420	4 80	9	2,500	4 80

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Five of Street's Palace Stock Cars" arrived here this week from Chicago, loaded with cattle—15 head to the car. When taken out of the cars the cattle are said to have been as fresh as if they had just been brought out of a stable; no bruises, and in every way in excellent condition. We understand that it is the intention of this company to make their headquarters here. Seven of these cars will be loaded at Indianapolis, next week, for New York.

Our live stock friends will be glad to learn that the great Union Stock Yards, at Chicago, sustained no damage whatever from the fire. Furthermore, it is thought that nearly, if not all, of the packing houses are safe.

Now that the receipts of stock are falling off, we hear less complaint in regard to scarcity of cars.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 14, 1:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾. Money 92¾ on account. U. S. 5-20s, 92, 89¾; do 10-40s, 89¾; do '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 14.—Cotton strong; middling upland 9¾@9¾. Breadstuffs firmer. Lard at 47s.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Cotton: demand good; middling upland 20¼c. Flour dull; superfine western and State 50 40@4.60; common to good extra $4.85@5.20; good to choice 5.15@5.65; white western extra $5.85@7.00; Ohio extra $5.05@6.50; choice do $6.55@7.50. Wheat flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at 89@90c. Wheat closed dull; spring No. 2 $1.34@1.35; winter Illinois $1.50@1.62; amber Michigan $1.55@1.68. Rye, barley and malt dull. Corn firm; western mixed in store 78@79c; afloat 79@80c; afloat No. 2 80c. Oats dull and unchanged with a western and Ohio at 52@53c. Beef steady. Hops firm; 35@36c for 1871; 20@30c for '70; 10@13c for '69; 9@15c for '68. Leather at 29@32c; crimson 24@27c. Wool firm; extra Ohio 42@43½c; pulled 40c, choice tubbed 74c. Coffee firm; Rio 18¾@19c. Sugar firm; Cuba 9@9¾c. Rice steady. Crude petroleum 14@14½c; refined 23¾@24c. Mess pork lower at $18.25@18.30; prime pork $16.25@16.50; prime mess $17.50@17.75. Cut meats dull; middles nominal; $13.50. Beef quiet; mess $13.31; extra $11@14; India mess $22@23; prime mess $18@19. Lard quiet; bams 10@12c; shoulders 7c; middles firm; long clear 9¾@9¾c; bellies 9¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 9¾@9¾c; refined 10½@10¾c; November and December 9¾c. Butter dull; western 10@20c; State 18@30c. Cheese dull at 10@11c.

METALS—Copper steady, ingot lake 24¾@25¾c. Iron: Scotch pig firm at $35@38.50; do for shipment $35; American firm at $30; Russia sheet firm at 17½@18c gold. Nails scarce; clinch $6@6.50; horseshoe 10@10c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 14.—The dry goods markets remain steady at 16c for Amoskeag brown sheetings; 15½c for Atlantic do; 13½c for Adriatic brown sheetings; 13½c for Atlantic do; 13c for do N; 12¾c for Atlantic quarter do; 16c for C Hargraves; 16c for 8-4 do; 15c for 7-8 do; 9 4 do; 57½c for 10-4 do; 46c for 11-4 do; 55c for 12-4 do; 16c for Tweeds; 16c for Cocheco A B B do; 16c for C C do; 16c for Uncasville do; 20c for Warren B B do; 15@15½c for Pepperell sheetings; 13½c for Laconia do; 14½c for Pepperell bleached Pepperell satteens; 13½c for Laconia corset jeans, and 12c for leading and best makes of print cloths.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, October 14.—Cotton quiet and firm at 18¾c.

GALVESTON, October 14.—Cotton active and in demand; good ordinary 18@18¼c; net receipts, 1,325 bales; exports coastwise, 408 bales; sales, 1,700; stock, 23,837 bales.

CHARLESTON, October 14.—Cotton steady; middling 18¾c; net receipts 2,269 bales; exports coastwise, 3,645; sales, 300 bales; stock 1,444 bales.

MOBILE, October 14.—Cotton quiet; middling, 19¼c; net receipts, 1,111 bales; exports coastwise, 1,206 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 13,863 bales.

SAVANNAH, October 14.—Cotton firm, active and in demand; low middling, 18¾@18¾c; net receipts, 2,574 bales; exports coastwise, 1,127 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 19,321 bales.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 14.—Tobacco: sales very light; prices unchanged. Bagging quiet and steady. Bacon dull; some sales during the past day; market firm; middling 19¾c. Flour firm; extra family $6.50. Grain: demand good. Wheat firm; No. 2 red $1.50@1.55. Corn: ear and shelled 50@55c. Oats 46c on arrival. Rye steady at 75c. Provisions firm and in light demand. Mess pork $15.50 in round lots. Bacon, shoulders 7¾c; do sides, clear rib sc; do clear 8¾c. Hams firm; S. C. 13½@14c. Lard 10¾@11c. Whisky firm at 91c, but demand and supply light.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—Flour and grain dull but unchanged. Groceries and oil steady. Coffee firm and firm at 23c. Butter firm, 17@22c. Cheese firm, 14@14½c. Provisions dull and unsettled; barely any demanded. Pork held at $18.25. Lard at 9¾c. Bulk sides, clear rib, sold at 7c. Concessions would be made to order to effect sales. Whisky withdrew, asking an advance; opening at 90c, and closing at 91c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 14.—Bacon firm; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 8¾c; choice 9¾@9¾c. Hams scarcer; choice 15¾@16c. Lard firmer; canvassed, Cotton firmer; sales 3000 good ordinary 18¾c; low middling 18¾@19¼c; middling 19¾c. Receipts 3017. Exports to Boston 1,070. Stock 36,249.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 3 white Wabash $1.55; No 1 white Michigan $1.55; amber Michigan $1.48; No 1 red $1.46¾@1.47; No 2 do $1.42. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 56c; low do 55c; yellow 59¾c. Oats dull.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—Flour active; Indiana and Ohio $7.25. Wheat dull and quotations barely maintained; red western $1.59. Corn dull. Oats steady; white 56@57c. Mess pork dull at $18.50. Lard dull at 10¾@10¾c. Crude petroleum 18¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and lower; shade lower; No 1 red winter $1.42; No 2 $1.36. Corn dull at 61@62c. Oats quiet at 40c. Petroleum unchanged steady at 22¾@23c for car lots; crude $5.50.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, October 14.—*Through*—5 bbls plaster, 1 box drugs, H P Schwartz; 11 bags mail bags, G W Jenkinson; 1 box drugs, A W Jenkinson; 16 bxs coffee; 1 bbl sugar, Beckfield & Niehaus; 7 pkgs d goods, W Halsman & Co; 6 bxs d goods, 1 do do, B Holdman; 1 bx hats, J P Gregg Jr; 1 bale yarn, S M Becker; 6 do oil cloth, J J East; 2 do shoes, McCune & Co; 1 do do, J Seeds; 1 do grass; 14 do do, T Chantler; 3 hhds sugar, Jas O'Hailin; 5 bxs cheese, 3 bbls peas, 1 box drugs, S Wagner; 3 bxs tobacco, Bendheim; 1 bx tin, G W Stevenson; 10 bgs coffee, W S Smith Bro; 19 bbls s potatoes, F Greene; 3 bbls crackers, W Gardner; 10 bbls corn, Chris Reiss.

Local.—1 bbl eggs, 1 do butter, 1 bbl c nuts, 2 bbls hides, Spear & Glenn; 1 do do, W Wilson; 1 do do, Sloan & Co; 2 bxs barley, 20 do potatoes, C McWilliams; 15 do do, H Zeigler; 20 bbls whisky, Gallenheimer Bro; 1 do do, Lang & Co; 1 do Lang & McKalip; 1 car lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do lime, Jas Callery; 1 car sheet iron, Rogers & Co; 1 car lumber, A Richmond.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 14.—70 bbls flour, 87 sks mill feed, Wm Watt; 2 bbls do, Mc Cullough; 1 do Mrs C Rhodes; 1 bbl varnish, Hallman, A & Co; 1 do do, John Meyer & Son; 4 sks scraps, B Pfaum; 7 kegs s butter, Heinemann Bro; 10 bbls s apples, H J McCracken & Bro; 3 cars oats, 4 kegs s butter, 4 bbls eggs, W H Gerst & Co; 5 do do, J A Fleming; 1 do do, Caldwell & Co; 1 bbl r fish, Aiken & Co; 7 bbls apples, Woodworth & Co; 1 bbl whisky, Hallman & Handmest; 20 do do, J W Porter; 104 sks barley, 5 sks rags, McElroy & Co; 70 bbls cement, Fahy & McCandless; 284 sks potatoes, 50 do oats, Marshall, Kennedy &

HOME NEWS.

Wrist Broken.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. Donnelly was called to attend a man named Powers, a puddler in Brownstown, who had broken his wrist by a fall.

Pickpocket.—Officer Charles Stoer arrested a man on Penn street yesterday, who was drunk and attempted to go through the pockets of a German. He gave his name as Samuel Glass.

The Office of Joseph Maclear, Room No. 9, 90½ Fourth avenue, is a pleasant resort for the literary man. You can find books in every department of literature, and many rare works. Send for a catalogue. tf

By Reference to the card of Mr. R. W. Roberts on our first page it will be seen he has severed his connection with the old firm, and opened up at No. 153 Wood street. Mr. R. is an experienced man in his business, understanding all the different branches thoroughly, and worthy the public patronage. Those wanting an upholster could employ no better.

Accident at Etna.—James Smith, nine years of age, was playing on the bank of Pine Creek, at Etna, borough, Saturday afternoon, when he was struck on the forehead by a stone, rolled down the hill by a boy named Sears, for his own amusement. The wound inflicted was quite severe, but purely accidental. The little fellow was carried home and Dr. McQuade dressed his injuries.

We wish to call the attention of parties wanting to purchase ground for private residence outside of the city smoke to the tract of land offered by Mr. George B. Hill. This tract is on the Pan-Handle road near the city, and it is said it is a beautiful location. There are thirty (30) acres of it and could be laid out in lots, or in five acre tracts to a good advantage. Call on Mr. Hill, corner of Wood and Third avenue, and get particulars. There is money in it.

Supposed Incendiarism.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, a small fire was made in an alley near Washington street and Seventh avenue, was discovered to be on fire. The flames had made little progress, and the prompt application of a few buckets of water extinguished them. No alarm was given, and the Fire Department was not in attendance. There is little doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Escaped Nun.—Miss Edith O'Gorman will deliver her fourth and last lecture at Library Hall next Thursday evening. Subject:—"The Romish Mass and Ceremonials Explained." This is a new lecture, in which the "Escaped Nun" will relate of her confession to Protestantism, and *reply* to certain letters recently published in the *Post*. On Wednesday evening Miss O'Gorman will lecture in East Liberty on the subject: "Life in a Convent." See advertisement in amusement column.

The Orphan's Home.—The orphan children, inmates of the Episcopal Church Home, inmates because of their orphanage and penury, to whom the GAZETTE extended its sympathy to just four dollars, freely surrendered, an offering of just *relatively* larger than the offering of any back to the individual in the city, may God return it to them a thousand fold.

On Saturday we were passing along Sixth (late St. Clair) street, when we were irresistably attracted to the windows of No. 93, in which Mr. James Gallagher had displayed a few beautiful specimens of his fine stock of imported clothing for fall and winter and newest styles. We consider it to be the duty of every man, who has the means, to dress well, and none are more capable to do so at the last pleasant a thing to do. All that one has to do is to go to number 10, revel for a while in the handsomely arranged stock of beauties on the loom which are there garnered, choose finally something to suit you, and then hand it over to Mr. Muhlenbrink, who will take your measure and cut out your clothes—faster we believe, than we can write, but in the best manner, insure satisfaction, style and graceful fit.

Distressing Accident.

A little boy named John Donovan, thirteen years of age, the son of a widow woman residing on Pike street, was returning from his work at Hamilton's glass works, on Saturday, and wanting to ride home attempted to get on a moving train of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Eighteenth street. He slipped and fell, however, his left leg upon the track and the train was unable to be stopped, several cars had passed over it, almost severing it from the body. He was picked up and carried into a house near by, where Dr. J. H. Heiber, assisted by Dr. Hezlep, surgeon of the railroad, dressed his wounds, and he is now doing well. It was a similar calamity to that which has laid Chicago in ashes.

Baltimore Banquet.

The tickets for the Baltimore banquet have been issued, and are the most gorgeously illuminated article of the kind we have ever seen. The banquet will be given in the Maryland Institute on Thursday evening of this week, and it is said will be served up in a style worthy of the beautiful Monumental City. We are not much in favor of expensive banquets ourselves, and would rather dispense with them altogether, but when we have no right, or rather it would be too delicate a matter for us, to dictate to our friends how they should set their table, or whether they should set it at all. It is true there is much suffering in Chicago which calls for material aid, and we think it would scarcely be becoming in us to intimate to our Baltimore friends that they had better hand over the cost of the banquet to the fund for the relief of the sufferers of the Garden City. As well might we say to our friends who intended giving oyster suppers during the winter, "Better hand the cost of your oyster suppers to the Chicago Relief Fund." The visit to Baltimore, as we understand it, is of a business character, at least it should be made such. It should not be looked upon as a mere frolic. The idea is to bring the business men of Baltimore and Pittsburgh into closer relationship, and we hope the visit of to-morrow, if it should be made, will have this effect.

The following correspondence between Baltimore and Pittsburgh took place Saturday evening:

PITTSBURGH, October 14.

MAYOR BANKS, *Baltimore*: At a meeting of Council this afternoon the Mayor was requested to telegraph to the Committee of Reception of your city to know whether it would be convenient to postpone our proposed visit, if your arrangements are not too far advanced.

J. M. BRUSH, Mayor.

BALTIMORE, October 14.

MAYOR BRUSH, *Mayor of Pittsburgh*: Arrangements have too far progressed for postponement. Tickets have all been issued. No time to withdraw them.

ROBERT BANKS, Mayor.

PITTSBURGH, October 14.

ROBERT BANKS, *Mayor of Baltimore*:—The councils have requested me to say that they will be on hand.

JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

Etna Insurance Company.

The following telegram has been received by the agent in this city:

S. S. CARRIER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Losses at Chicago less than *two million dollars*. Will be promptly paid, leaving capital and surplus over *four million dollars*.

L. J. HENDIE, President.

3

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Meeting on Saturday—One Hundred Thousand Dollars to Chicago—The Proposed Visit to Baltimore—Efforts to Postpone the same, etc., etc.

Pittsburgh Councils met Saturday, October 14, on special call, at the request of the Finance Committee, to take action on the draft of a proposed act of Assembly to authorize the city of Pittsburgh to provide for reimbursement of money advanced in aid of the sufferers of Chicago by reason of the recent fire.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk

The Select branch was called to order at 2:30 p. m. with the following members present:

Messrs. Ahlborn, Aiken, Donnolly, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Glenn, Hoeh, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Lang, Laufman, Asdale, Littell, Lloyd, McCune, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, Neely, Phillips, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Walkwright, Widdell, and President Gross.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

AID TO CHICAGO.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered a copy of a proposed act of Assembly, entitled "An act to authorize the city of Pittsburgh to provide for the reimbursement of money advanced in aid of the sufferers by the burning of the city of Chicago," and authorizing the city to increase its indebtedness for that purpose.

The paper was accompanied by the following:

Resolved, That the foregoing act of Assembly be approved, and that the clerks of Councils be directed to take charge of the same, and as soon as the Legislature meets, forward the same and request that it be enacted into a law.

Mr. PHILLIPS—I move that the resolution be read three times and passed.

Mr. GALLAHER thought "$100,000" should be stricken out, and "$50,000" inserted.

Mr. PHILLIPS—We have already, at the last meeting, pledged the city for $100,000, and I think it is not too much for the city of Pittsburgh to do. Councils should not hesitate about the passage of the resolution.

Mr. RAFFERTY thought it would be better to give $50,000 to Chicago, and devote the remaining $25,000 to the relief of the sufferers in Minnesota, who had been made destitute by the same calamity that the people of Chicago.

Mr. RIDDELL—What is the question before Council? I do not see anything read besides the proposed act of Assembly.

The PRESIDENT—The question is, Shall the action of Councils at their last meeting be acquiesced?

Mr. RIDDELL—We cannot pass an act of Assembly here. The paper should be accompanied by a resolution.

Mr. PHILLIPS—There is a resolution. It was submitted to the other paper. I call for the reading of the resolution.

The resolution was then read.

Mr. PHILLIPS—That is now the business before Council.

Mr. GALLAHER—We now wish to fix the amount which we intend to give, and that amounting to just four dollars, freely surrendered, an offering of just *relatively* larger than the offering of any back to the individual in the city, may God return it to them a thousand fold.

On Saturday we were passing along Sixth (late St. Clair) street, when we were irresistably attracted to the windows of No. 93, in which Mr. James Gallagher had displayed a few beautiful specimens of his fine stock of imported clothing for fall and winter and newest styles. We consider it to be the duty of every man, who has the means, to dress well, and none are more capable to do so at the last pleasant a thing to do. All that one has to do is to go to number 10, revel for a while in the handsomely arranged stock of beauties on the loom which are there garnered, choose finally something to suit you, and then hand it over to Mr. Muhlenbrink, who will take your measure and cut out your clothes—faster we believe, than we can write, but in the best manner, insure satisfaction, style and graceful fit.

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Mr. PHILLIPS—As the gentleman is one of those who is not willing to appropriate his money, he has a right to make any amendment he pleases. [Laughter.]

The question came up upon the passage of the resolution.

Mr. KIRK—I call for the ayes and nays.

The PRESIDENT—I don't think I have any reason to fear that there will be a vote against the measure. If the vote is not unanimous, however, we will give the gentleman a chance.

A vote was then taken, all the members voting "aye" except Mr. Phillips, who voted "no." Sennahui in the lobby.]

Mr. PHILLIPS—I do this for the purpose of having the ayes and nays called.

The clerk then called the roll with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahlborn, Aiken, Donnolly, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Glenn, Hoeh, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Lang, Laufman, Asdale, Littell, Lloyd, McClimans, Morrow, Murdock, Murray, Neely, Phillips, Rafferty, Schmidt, Seely, Shipton, Wainwright, Widdell, Gross, President—30.

So the resolution was finally passed.

Mr. PHILLIPS then presented the second resolution, which follows, and asked the passage of the same:

WHEREAS, It appears that the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh have no power to appropriate money to the relief of sufferers by the late fire in Chicago:

Resolved, That the members of the Finance Committee be requested to raise upon individual obligations the sum of one hundred thousand dollars and appropriate the same to the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Chicago, the obligations so given to be carried until authority be obtained from the Legislature for payment of the same by the city.

The resolution passed finally.

Mr. RIDDELL offered the following:

WHEREAS, The authorities of the city of Baltimore recently extended to our people an invitation to accept the hospitalities of that city on the 18th inst.; and

WHEREAS, The great calamity which has so unexpectedly overwhelmed our sister city of Chicago, has saddened every heart and shrouded in grief our whole country. Therefore be it

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, that in view of the present circumstances, we should not suggest to our Baltimore friends the propriety of postponing our contemplated visit to a more propitious hour, when we shall be happy to meet them at the festive board, and one and all avail ourselves of their good cheer, and

"Sing 'Auld Lang Syne' yet,
For Auld Lang Syne."

Resolved, That the Chairman of Councils be and they are hereby instructed to communicate the foregoing to the Mayor and Councils of Baltimore, without delay.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved a third reading and final passage of the resolutions.

Mr. KIRK objected to the language of the resolution, characterizing the allusions to the "other big bowl" and "Auld Lang Syne" as highly improper. This was to be a visit with especial regard to our manufacturing interests. We did not expect to make it a drunken brawl. He thought, moreover, that Pittsburgh should not ignore the Baltimore invitation. They had made extensive preparations, and it would not only be a disappointment to them, but indelicate on our part to decline at this late day. The banquet was ready, and we should go on and partake of it.

Mr. ISAAC JONES thought it would be well enough to ask Baltimore to postpone the affair for the present.

Mr. PHILLIPS thought that was the object of the gentleman who drew up the resolutions. The visit should be postponed because there were those who could not go at present. If the affair goes on at the appointed time Pittsburgh could not send a good representation.

Mr. RIDDELL said he desired to reply briefly to the criticisms of the gentleman (Mr. Kirk) upon the language of the resolution. If the gentleman wished to characterize a quotation from the poet Burns as vulgar and improper, he was at liberty to exercise his opinion. But fortunately, there were not many people who would agree with the gentleman. For his part, he could see nothing vulgar, coarse or improper in the resolutions.

Mr. RAFFERTY offered, as a substitute, "that we do not feel interested at this time to accept the invitation, and while fully appreciating the liberal expenditure of time, we respectfully ask that the proposed banquet be postponed for the present; and that the Presidents of these Councils be instructed to communicate this action to the Mayor of Baltimore at once by telegraph."

Mr. PHILLIPS said that another reason for postponing the visit for the present was that President Hughart was lying sick and could not participate.

Mr. SCULLY said the merchants of Baltimore were opposed to the proposed visit at the present time. From information he had received from that quarter, he knew the merchants were in favor of a postponement.

Mr. ISAAC JONES thought a postponement would be well enough in the absence of the fact that Baltimore had about completed their extensive preparations for the reception of their visitors. The city had doubtless incurred heavy expenses, and a postponement would result in a loss to that city.

Mr. MORROW moved as an amendment, that the invitation be declined altogether.

Mr. PHILLIPS though this would be an insult to the city of Baltimore.

Mr. AIKEN moved to lay the amendment on the table.

The PRESIDENT—That will never do, as that would carry with it the whole matter.

Mr. AIKEN insisted upon his motion, when the question was put upon the same, and the motion was lost.

Mr. MORROW's amendment was lost.

The question then was upon Mr. Rafferty's substitute, which was also lost.

The question then recurred upon the original resolutions, and they were adopted.

A motion to adjourn was made.

The President—If we adjourn, and Common Council don't concur with us in this Baltimore business, where are we? The Clerk will please notify Common Council that we are ready to adjourn.

GAS COMMITTEE.

Mr. SHIPTON asked leave to present the report of the Gas Committee, which was granted.

The report recommended the erection of gas lamps at the following points: One at the corner of twenty-third street and Mulberry Cecil alley. The Committee also report adversely to the erection of a lamp on Forty-fourth street, between North and Centre streets.

The report was received and the recommendations adopted.

Mr. SHIPTON also presented the ordinance authorizing contracts for a supply of gas posts on the East End, which had been referred back to the Committee.

The action of Common Council on the Baltimore resolutions was then made known, the President reading the resolution of that body upon the subject.

Mr. KIRK moved to concur, and the motion prevailed.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

C. W. BATCHELOR.....President *pro tem.*
H. McMASTER.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at two o'clock, when in the absence of President Oliver, on motion of Mr. Cohen, Mr. C. W. Batchelor, of the 20th ward, was called to the chair.

President Oliver, was absent at Chicago, attending to some arrangements in reference to the Pittsburgh supplies sent for the relief of the sufferers.

Clerk MCMASTER called the roll when the following members answered:

Messrs. Arthurs, Barr, Batchelor, McGympsey, Brown, Carroll, Caskey, Chalmers, Cohen, Duff, John Fleming, Lewis J. Fleming, Folansbee, Froelich, Hammond, Hare, Jones, Kinzer, Kohne, Kyle, Lageman, Mattern, McCandless, McKelvy, Meyer, Morgan, R. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, Price, Rosewell, Rowley, Selferth, Shoeb, R. H. Smith, Snodgrass, Verner, Wallace, Wilson—36.

Mr. MORGAN moved to amend to instruct the Mayor to correspond with the authorities at Baltimore, and see what arrangements had been made there, and if they could be postponed. He knew the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Baltimore Railroad Company had made every preparation for the excursion, and had invited the Mayor and Councils of this city and other cities, and if they went he thought Pittsburgh should not draw back now, unless they in doing so would stop the whole entertainment. He intended to vote for the appropriation of $100,000 but he thought it was not necessary to act in the matter unless the whole entertainment was stopped, and the Baltimoreans not put to the trouble of receiving any visitors.

At the suggestion of the Chair the amendment was withdrawn for the present.

Resolved, That the Mayor of Pittsburgh be requested to correspond, by telegraph, with the Committee on Reception of Baltimore, and see whether it would be convenient to them to have the visit postponed, or if not convenient to postpone the visit, and leave on Tuesday morning at 7 A. M.

Some discussion ensued.

Mr. ISAAC JONES and SHIVEY, JOHN FLEMING and MORGAN speaking in favor, and Mr. COHEN and others against the amendment.

Finally the matter was suspended to await the action of Select Council.

THE "CHICAGO RELIEF ACT."

The draft of the act authorizing the appropriation of $100,000 by the city for the Chicago sufferers was presented as approved in Select Council.

The rules were suspended when Common Council unanimously concurred in the action of Select Council, in the approval of the act.

THE EXCURSION AGAIN.

Select Council in postponing the excursion to Baltimore, was then reported in the Common Branch.

Mr. MORGAN again presented his amendment instructing the Mayor to correspond with the Baltimore authorities.

Mr. COHEN moved to lay the amendment, thus temporarily withdrawing his resolution until a dispatch could be sent to Baltimore.

The amendment was then adopted.

Mr. HARE moved to adjourn until five o'clock, which was carried, but the motion to adjourn until the next regular meeting. Carried.

Councils adjourned, and no final action on postponement was taken.

THE ESCAPED NUN.

Miss Edith O'Gorman's Lecture.

This talented and beautiful young lady delivered her third lecture on Saturday evening, at Library Hall, before a very large and evidently well pleased audience, the proceeds thereof having been donated to the relief of the Chicago sufferers. We are candid when we state that she did not inform us of anything concerning the law of the confessional which we did not long ago know. Her lecture was on the subject of the Romish confessional as practiced in the Catholic Church in accordance with its usages from time immemorial. She announced that confession of sin was compulsory on every Catholic, as the Council of Trent excommunicates any Catholic who disregards the Baltimore Catechism after the age of seven years is attained to go to the confessional at least once a year and as often more as he will be weak enough to err. Every vicious act or thought must be confessed to the priest, who is empowered by virtue of his high office to effect for the sinner, full pardon. The lecturer hinted that improper questions indelicate questions are put to the penitent, for the purpose, apparently, of assisting in the full confession.

The lecturer stated that he had often prepared the bread for the communion service, which, under the Catholic belief, the priest is empowered to transform into actual bodies of the body of Christ, and as such to administer it to the believers. She had once stated that she could not believe she was actually eating the body of Christ, and for the assertion had been ordered into confinement for two weeks, without the privilege of speaking to any one. The punishment inflicted by the priests for unbelief or other sins against the Romish faith is of the most severe nature. The penitent is compelled to wear a girdle next to the body full of sharp, pricking points, which causes a full pain. In other cases, where fines are inflicted, some of which are extremely severe. She did not appear to have much respect for some of the priests, and mentioned the names of some whom she knew to be intemperate and otherwise immoral. A rather lengthy recital of the business of different Ecumenical Councils was given, ending with the last one, at which the dogma of the Infallibility of the Pope was affirmed. She stated that if there were any Catholics in power in heaven she did not want to go there. She closed with a thanking of the people of Pittsburgh for free speech and fair-play. The lady lectures again on Wednesday evening, her subject *die only* at La Fayette Hall, and on Thursday evening to the public generally, at Library Hall, when she will explain the nature of the secret Catholic ceremonies. She will also explain how she became a convert to Protestantism, and will reply to the letters in the Pittsburgh *Post*.

On Wednesday evening she will lecture at Library Hall, East Liberty, on "Life in a Convent." We advise as many of our readers as can conveniently do so, to go and hear her. She is a pleasing speaker.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

A decree of divorce was granted in the case of William Rogers, Jr., vs. Sarah Rogers.

A libel in divorce was filed by Louisa Matthews, by her next friend, against Charles Matthews. Subpœna awarded, returnable at next term of Court.

An application for divorce was made by Alice Borie, by her next friend, vs. Charles Borie. Subpœna awarded.

N. W. Shaffer, Esq., on his own behalf, filed a bill in equity, against the Directors of the Allegheny and New Brighton turnpike road company. The complainant asks for a preliminary injunction restraining the respondents from transferring the charter, franchise, privileges, road-bed, etc., of the Company, to the Commissioners of the West End avenue improvement. A hearing was fixed for the 28th of October, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Trial List for Monday.

58. William P. McCabe vs. John Burns, et al.
49. Joseph Heastings vs. John McGee.
53. John Grubbs vs. School District of Hampton Township.
54. Adam Grubbs for use vs. same.
71. F. Dimmick vs. Albert & Mourean.
76. Emil Schmalk vs. Robert Finney.
77. Thomas M. Harvey vs. Stanton Oil Co.
78. Scott Haines vs. same.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

Trial List for Monday.

Commonwealth vs.	
M. Hara et al.,	Cornelius Dougherty.
Felix McDermott,	Ed. McCafferty.
Thos. McCully,	Wm. Pollet.
Ferdinand Moss,	Thos. Kelly.
Jos. Wagner et al.,	James Henderson,
Merret Batchelor,	Wm. Dunkel,
Edward Zeganneckie,	Nellie Pauline,
Leonard Brucker,	Patrick Lynch, Jr.,
John Lori,	Jacob Scheid,
Rose Hartman,	Celia Webster,

THE WATER QUESTION.

Large Meeting in the Thirteenth Ward.

There was a large meeting of citizens at the Thirteenth Ward School House, Saturday evening, in reference to the water question. The meeting was presided over by Mr. John Harrison, with Mr. Charles McCutcheon as Secretary. Speeches were passed strongly urging the members of Councils to pass the Water Ordinance, and also asking for additional fire alarm boxes in the "Minersville District." The following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to lay the resolutions before Councils, and to urge a compliance with the requests contained in the same: Messrs. E. P. Jones, Isaiah Dickey, Robert Arthurs, Joseph Lowry, R. G. Herron, and Col. Lehman. The meeting then adjourned till next Saturday evening.

THE MISSION OF KINDNESS.

Aid for Chicago—The Subscriptions Still Coming in—What Our Cities are Doing—The Work of Charity Around us—Organized Efforts—Further Public Appeals from the Pulpit—Responses from the Congregations.

We are glad to be able to note that the charitable efforts of the Pittsburgh people are yet earnestly directed in aid of the houseless and impoverished citizens of the stricken city. The helping hand of Charity extended by our citizens to Chicago in her hour of misfortune and of need, and especially the noble action of our City Councils in passing without the ordinance appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the sufferers, will ever be a bright chapter upon the page of our city's history. Let the work of succor and relief then still progress until the prayer-misery of the destitute be relieved, and their future want fully provided for.

Saturday's work was fully up to that of the preceding days and the contributions in articles of all kinds were large and valuable. The Mayor's office was in a perfect bustle of excitement and all the attachees of the office were kept busily at work, recording the vigilant efforts of the worthy chief, whose exertions are untiring.

THE TRUSTEES' MEETING.

The Trustees met as usual on Saturday morning, Mayor Brush presiding. The business transacted was chiefly the hearing of the reports of the Committees on Arrivals and Contributions. The Committee on Arrivals reported that two or three hundred more sufferers had been fed at the Union Depot Hotel. The latter reported with regard to

RELIEF ENTERTAINMENTS,

that Mr. Aims, manager of Trimble's Varieties, had already given an entertainment which had realized about $700, and Mr. Heamer stated to the committee that next Wednesday evening's performance at his Sans Avenue Theatre would be given for the benefit of the fund. Mr. Ellsler proposes a benefit next Wednesday afternoon for the same purpose. The Managing Committee of Library Hall tendered that auditorium for any thing but a dramatic entertainment at any time it might be wanted. Mr. Wm. Wade offered the Academy of Music as soon as the alterations and improvements were finished. Mr. Harper offered his services for the committee, and will probably be occupied next Tuesday or Wednesday by the O. H. Thompson dramatic company, whose services were also tendered and accepted by the committee. Mr. Harper presented $100, which had been raised at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the fund, but stated that it was the wish of the donors that the money be used not for the Chicago sufferers, but those who were burned out in Chicago. The money was received, and it was announced that it would be sent to the committee at Chicago, with instructions that it be used for the purpose requested.

Wright's battery will give a ball for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers, at the Keystone Rink, Allegheny, on Wednesday evening next. Music by Mozart band and Zapf's band, Joe Christy. A good attendance is expected.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be produced at Odd Fellow's Hall, Birmingham, on Friday and Saturday evenings next, for the same cause. The hall has been given free.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS

continues to augment in a manner which is highly gratifying. We give below the amount of additional contributions since our last report:

At Bakewell and Pears Office.

Previously reported.....	$62,378.07
Employees, McKnight & Co., Birmingham Iron Works.....	150
John R. & A. Murdock..	25
John Dalb..	10
Wm. McKnight..	100
J. Ruch..	30
The employees Reese, Graff & Co.....	335.75
Employees Jos. Horne & Co.....	100
Robinson, Rea & Co. (additional)	150
D. B. Hunter..	10 00
Cornelius Scully.....	20 00
Orphans of Episcopal Church Home..	4 00
Charles Buckley..	10 00
Martin Heyl..	25 00
W. G. Melton..	5 00
Atwell & Lee..	50 00
J. S. Dilworth & Co..	100 00
Total..	$66,000 00

A HANDSOME SUBSCRIPTION.

At a meeting of Saturday evening in the I. O. O. F. Lodge in North Diamond, Allegheny, sixteen lodges reported contributions to the Chicago sufferers' Appeals from the Pulpit—Responses from the Congregations.

Amount of $1,072; and also read the following note:	
W. C. COOPER, Esq.	
DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find a check for the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars as a contribution from the employees of the Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works, for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. The donors wish that this sum be added to the Allegheny Fund.	
Yours truly,	
W. MILLER.	
The chair reported that Dr. Hostetter and Mr. Smith, his partner, had each given $100 to Allegheny city, in addition to the $1,000 given by the firm in Pittsburgh.	
HOW THE FUNDS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.	
He also reported that the Executive Committee had purchased over 200 bed comforts: 100 dozen pairs of men's socks; 2 dozen children's woolen suits; 25 dozen pairs ladies stockings; 600 heavy undershirts; 600 woolen drawers; 10 dozen women's skirts; 8 dozen children's shawls; 10 dozen over jackets for men; 100 assorted shoes for children; 180 pairs women's shoes; 600 pairs boy's shoes and 600 pairs of men's shoes. He thought another car load of clothing and another load of fresh meat of coal would leave during the night.	
The Chair read a communication from the Hogeye Telegraph operator in which he stated that he had received dispatches from Minnesota to the effect that	
THE FIRE WAS STILL RAGING	
there and rapidly spreading, and that the suffering of the inhabitants of the portion of the State burned were very great.	
Mr. W. M. Clarke moved that the citizens of Allegheny be requested to meet on Monday night to appropriate a certain portion of the money on hand for the sufferers in Minnesota.	
Mr. Leggate moved as an amendment that the committee be asked to take into consideration the propriety of appropriating a certain sum. Carried.	
PROVISION FOR REFUGEES.	
Mr. Calley wanted to know whether any provision was being made for any refugees from Chicago.	
Mr. Clarke moved that a Committee of five be appointed to take charge of all refugees from Chicago, and relieve them out of the funds at the disposal of the Executive Committee.	
Mr. Callery, Mr. Glenn and Mr. McConnigle Secretary of Poor Directors, Chief of Police Clark and Mr. McLain, were also appointed as the Committee.	
On motion adjourned until Monday night at 7½ o'clock.	
ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Collections from the First ward, Allegheny, for the Chicago Relief Fund:	
John F. Jennings..	100 00
A. Bailey..	5 00
S. C. Bellsnyder..	10 00
S. Thompson..	1 00
C. D. Smith..	1 00
Wm. Thompson..	1 00
R. Pitcairn..	1 00
Wm. M. Dawson..	1 00
Geo. W. Lyon..	5 00
W. K. Jennings..	5 00
John Hamilton..	25 00
Dr. W. N. Miller..	1 00
Jas. Hastings..	2 00
Henry Hamilton..	10 00
David Gow..	1 00
S. B. Smith..	3 00
Will Bell..	1 00
Thos. Smith..	10 00
Jos. F. Neely..	5 00
R. Thompson..	10 00
Wm. Park..	15 00
T. Dale Jennings..	10 00
R. I. Kennedy..	25 00
Workmen in the Duquesne wagon works..	27 00
C. Coleman & Son..	25 00
Jas. Crawford..	15 00
Jos. Marshall..	3 00
Employees of Jones & Laughlin..	25 00
Hon. Thos. Williams..	50 00
Total..	$986 00

Employees of Pittsburgh locomotive and car works..	275 00
One class students of the Theological Seminary..	65 00
Cash from sundries..	21 00
R. J. Robinson..	5 00
Wm. Kerr..	5 00
Wm. Ralston..	5 00
John Heckle..	2 00
Wm. Willis..	5 00
William Hainsworth..	5 00
Ed Upstill..	5 00
S. George..	25 00
Felix Grant..	5 00
Jos. Hyde's sons..	25 00
Stephen Hague..	10 00
J. B. Ingham..	12 50
C. F. Ingham..	12 50
Wm. McKee..	5 00
Moses Boreland..	2 00
Joseph Love..	20 00
Jas. L. Graham..	50 00
Prof. J. C. Smith..	10 00
Rev. David B. Wilson..	10 00
M. C. Richard Floyd..	20 00
Total..	$986 00

A HANDSOME SUBSCRIPTION.

At a meeting Saturday evening in the I. O. O. F. Lodge in North Diamond, Allegheny, sixteen lodges reported contributions to the Chicago sufferers' Appeals from the Pulpit—Responses from the Congregations.

We are glad to be able to note that the charitable efforts of the Pittsburgh people are yet earnestly directed in aid of the houseless and impoverished citizens of the stricken city. The helping hand of Charity extended by our citizens to Chicago in her hour of misfortune and of need, and especially the noble action of our City Councils in passing without the ordinance appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the sufferers, will ever be a bright chapter upon the page of our city's history. Let the work of succor and relief then still progress until the prayer-misery of the destitute be relieved, and their future want fully provided for.

Saturday's work was fully up to that of the preceding days and the contributions in articles of all kinds were large and valuable. The Mayor's office was in a perfect bustle of excitement and all the attachees of the office were kept busily at work, recording the vigilant efforts of the worthy chief, whose exertions are untiring.

THE TRUSTEES' MEETING.

The Trustees met as usual on Saturday morning, Mayor Brush presiding. The business transacted was chiefly the hearing of the reports of the Committees on Arrivals and Contributions. The Committee on Arrivals reported that two or three hundred more sufferers had been fed at the Union Depot Hotel. The latter reported with regard to

RELIEF ENTERTAINMENTS.

that Mr. Aims, manager of Trimble's Varieties, had already given an entertainment which had realized about $700, and Mr. Heamer stated to the committee that next Wednesday evening's performance at his Sans Avenue Theatre would be given for the benefit of the fund. Mr. Ellsler proposes a benefit next Wednesday afternoon for the same purpose. The Managing Committee of Library Hall tendered that auditorium for any thing but a dramatic entertainment at any time it might be wanted. Mr. Wm. Wade offered the Academy of Music as soon as the alterations and improvements were finished. Mr. Harper offered his services for the committee, and will probably be occupied next Tuesday or Wednesday by the O. H. Thompson dramatic company, whose services were also tendered and accepted by the committee. Mr. Harper presented $100, which had been raised at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the fund, but stated that it was the wish of the donors that the money be used not for the Chicago sufferers, but those who were burned out in Chicago. The money was received, and it was announced that it would be sent to the committee at Chicago, with instructions that it be used for the purpose requested.

Wright's battery will give a ball for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers, at the Keystone Rink, Allegheny, on Wednesday evening next. Music by Mozart band and Zapf's band, Joe Christy. A good attendance is expected.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be produced at Odd Fellow's Hall, Birmingham, on Friday and Saturday evenings next, for the same cause. The hall has been given free.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS

continues to augment in a manner which is highly gratifying. We give below the amount of additional contributions since our last report:

At Bakewell and Pears Office.

Previously reported.....	$62,378.07
Employees, McKnight & Co., Birmingham Iron Works..	150
John R. & A. Murdock..	25
John Dalb..	10
Wm. McKnight..	100
J. Ruch..	30
The employees Reese, Graff & Co.....	335.75
Employees Jos. Horne & Co.....	100
Robinson, Rea & Co. (additional)	150
D. B. Hunter..	10 00
Cornelius Scully.....	20 00
Orphans of Episcopal Church Home..	4 00
Charles Buckley..	10 00
Martin Heyl..	25 00
W. G. Melton..	5 00
Atwell & Lee..	50 00
J. S. Dilworth & Co..	100 00
G. A. Berthelin..	5 00

Pittsburgh locomotive and car works..	275 00
One class students of the Theological Seminary..	65 00
Cash from sundries..	21 00
R. J. Robinson..	5 00
Wm. Kerr..	5 00
Wm. Ralston..	5 00
John Heckle..	2 00
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